



Hongkong Daily Press.

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N. LAZARUS
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
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No. 19,563 號三十六百五千九萬一第 日八初月元年酉辛 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18TH, 1921. 二拜禮 號五十月二年十國民華中 PRICE, \$6 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS
JUST LANDED
CALIFORNIAN
SPARKLING
ASTI
a light sparkling red wine
of very pleasant flavour.
\$53 per case, quarts, duty paid.
\$55 " " pints, " "

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SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12, 14,
and 20 bore, loaded with the Sportsman's
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15, Morrison Hill Road.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO.
LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS	WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes	7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes
8.00 " 9.00 " 10 " 11 " 12.00 noon	8.00 " 9.00 " 10 " 11 " 12.00 noon
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. every 15 minutes	1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. every 15 minutes
2.00 " 3.00 " 4.00 " 5.00 " 6.00	2.00 " 3.00 " 4.00 " 5.00 " 6.00

SUNDAY
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. every 15 minutes
10.30 " 11.00 " 12.00 noon
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. every 15 minutes
2.30 " 3.00 " 4.00 " 5.00 " 6.00

EXTRA CARS
As on Week Days.
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Des Voeux Road.
Senior and punch tickets available for
all cars, not strictly full, running at the
same rate as the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
by Cheques or Comprovises Order represent-
ing Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1921, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19
CANTON (See Table)	dep.	dep.	dep.	dep.	dep.	dep.	dep.	dep.	dep.
SHA LUO	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00
Shen Chi	8.10	8.25	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10
Sham Shui	8.20	8.35	8.50	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05	10.20
Yung Shing	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30
Yung Shing	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40
Yung Shing	8.50	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50
Yung Shing	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00
Yung Shing	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10
Yung Shing	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20
Yung Shing	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30
Yung Shing	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40
Yung Shing	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50
Yung Shing	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00
Yung Shing	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10
Yung Shing	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20
Yung Shing	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30
Yung Shing	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40
Yung Shing	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50
Yung Shing	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00
Yung Shing	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	13.10
Yung Shing	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	13.05	13.20
Yung Shing	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30
Yung Shing	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	13.10	13.25	13.40
Yung Shing	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	13.05	13.20	13.35	13.50
Yung Shing	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00
Yung Shing	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	13.10	13.25	13.40	13.55	14.10
Yung Shing	12.20	12.35	12.50	13.05	13.20	13.35	13.50	14.05	14.20
Yung Shing	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15	14.30
Yung Shing	12.40	12.55	13.10	13.25	13.40	13.55	14.10	14.25	14.40
Yung Shing	12.50	13.05	13.20	13.35	13.50	14.05	14.20	14.35	14.50
Yung Shing	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15	14.30	14.45	15.00
Yung Shing	13.10	13.25	13.40	13.55	14.10	14.25	14.40	14.55	15.10
Yung Shing	13.20	13.35	13.50	14.05	14.20	14.35	14.50	15.05	15.20
Yung Shing	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15	14.30	14.45	15.00	15.15	15.30
Yung Shing	13.40	13.55	14.10	14.25	14.40	14.55	15.10	15.25	15.40
Yung Shing	13.50	14.05	14.20	14.35	14.50	15.05	15.20	15.35	15.50
Yung Shing	14.00	14.15	14.30	14.45	15.00	15.15	15.30	15.45	16.00
Yung Shing	14.10	14.25	14.40	14.55	15.10	15.25	15.40	15.55	16.10
Yung Shing	14.20	14.35	14.50	15.05	15.20	15.35	15.50	16.05	16.20
Yung Shing	14.30	14.45	15.00	15.15	15.30	15.45	16.00	16.15	16.30
Yung Shing	14.40	14.55	15.10	15.25	15.40	15.55	16.10	16.25	16.40
Yung Shing	14.50	15.05	15.20	15.35	15.50	16.05	16.20	16.35	16.50
Yung Shing	15.00	15.15	15.30	15.45	16.00	16.15	16.30	16.45	17.00
Yung Shing	15.10	15.25	15.40	15.55	16.10	16.25	16.40	16.55	17.10
Yung Shing	15.20	15.35	15.50	16.05	16.20	16.35	16.50	17.05	17.20
Yung Shing	15.30	15.45	16.00	16.15	16.30	16.45	17.00	17.15	17.30
Yung Shing	15.40	15.55	16.10	16.25	16.40	16.55	17.10	17.25	17.40
Yung Shing	15.50	16.05	16.20	16.35	16.50	17.05	17.20	17.35	17.50
Yung Shing	16.00	16.15	16.30	16.45	17.00	17.15	17.30	17.45	18.00
Yung Shing	16.10	16.25	16.40	16.55	17.10	17.25	17.40	17.55	18.10
Yung Shing	16.20	16.35	16.50	17.05	17.20	17.35	17.50	18.05	18.20
Yung Shing	16.30	16.45	17.00	17.15	17.30	17.45	18.00	18.15	18.30
Yung Shing	16.40	16.55	17.10	17.25	17.40	17.55	18.10	18.25	18.40
Yung Shing	16.50	17.05	17.20	17.35	17.50	18.05	18.20	18.35	18.50
Yung Shing	17.00	17.15	17.30	17.45	18.00	18.15	18.30	18.45	19.00
Yung Shing	17.10	17.25	17.40	17.55	18.10	18.25	18.40	18.55	19.10
Yung Shing	17.20	17.35	17.50	18.05	18.20	18.35	18.50	19.05	19.20
Yung Shing	17.30	17.45	18.00	18.15	18.30	18.45	19.00	19.15	19.30
Yung Shing	17.40	17.55	18.10	18.25	18.40	18.55	19.10	19.25	19.40
Yung Shing	17.50	18.05	18.20	18.35	18.50	19.05	19.20	19.35	19.50
Yung Shing	18.00	18.15	18.30	18.45	19.00	19.15	19.30	19.45	20.00
Yung Shing	18.10	18.25	18.40	18.55	19.10	19.25	19.40	19.55	20.10
Yung Shing	18.20	18.35	18.50	19.05	19.20	19.35	19.50	20.05	20.20
Yung Shing	18.30	18.45	19.00	19.15	19.30	19.45	20.00	20.15	20.30
Yung Shing	18.40	18.55	19.10	19.25	19.40	19.55	20.10	20.25	20.40
Yung Shing	18.50	19.05	19.20	19.35	19.50	20.05	20.20	20.35	20.50
Yung Shing	19.00	19.15	19.30	19.45	20.00	20.15	20.30	20.45	21.00
Yung Shing	19.10	19.25	19.40	19.55	20.10	20.25	20.40	20.55	21.10
Yung Shing	19.20	19.35	19.50	20.05	20.20	20.35	20.50	21.05	21.20
Yung Shing	19.30	19.45	20.00	20.15	20.30	20.45	21.00	21.15	21.30
Yung Shing	19.40	19.55	20.10	20.25	20.40	20.55	21.10	21.25	21.40
Yung Shing	19.50	20.05	20.20	20.35	20.50	21.05	21.20	21.35	21.50
Yung Shing	20.00	20.15	20.30	20.45	21.00	21.15	21.30	21.45	22.00
Yung Shing	20.10	20.25	20.40	20.55	21.10	21.25	21.40	21.55	22.10
Yung Shing	20.20	20.35	20.50	21.05	21.20	21.35	21.50	22.05	22.20
Yung Shing	20.30	20.45	21.00	21.15	21.30	21.45	22.00	22.15	22.30
Yung Shing	20.40	20.55	21.10	21.25	21.40	21.55	22.10	22.25	22.40
Yung Shing	20.50	21.05	21.20	21.35	21.50	22.05	22.20	22.35	22.50
Yung Shing	21.00	21.15	21.30	21.45	22.00	22.15	22.30	22.45	23.00
Yung Shing	21.10	21.25	21.40	21.55	22.10	22.25	22.40	22.55	23.10
Yung Shing	21.20	21.35	21.50	22.05	22.20	22.35	22.50	23.05	23.20
Yung Shing	21.30	21.45	22.00	22.15	22.30	22.45	23.00	23.15	23.30
Yung Shing	21.40	21.55	22.10	22.25	22.40	22.55	23.10	23.25	23.40
Yung Shing	21.50	22.05	22.20	22.35	22.50	23.05	23.20	23.35	23.50
Yung Shing	22.00	22.15	22.30	22.45	23.00	23.15	23.30	23.45	24.00
Yung Shing	22.10	22.25	22.40	22.55	23.10	23.25	23.40	23.55	24.10
Yung Shing	22.20	22.35	22.50	23.05	23.20	23.35	23.50	24.05	24.20
Yung Shing	22.30	22.45	23.00	23.15	23.30	23.45	24.00	24.15	24.30
Yung Shing	22.40	22.55	23.10	23.25	23.40	23.55	24.10	24.25	24.40
Yung Shing	22.50	23.05	23.20	23.35	23.50	24.05	24.20	24.35	24.50
Yung Shing	23.00	23.15	23.30	23.45	24.00	24.15	24.30	24.45	25.00
Yung Shing	23.10	23.25	23.40	23.55	24.10	24.25	24.40	24.55	25.10
Yung Shing	23.20	23.35	23.50	24.05	24.20	24.35	24.50	25.05	25.20
Yung Shing	23.30	23.45	24.00	24.15	24.30	24.45	25.00	25.15	25.30
Yung Shing	23.40	23.55	24.10	24.25	24.40	24.55	25.10	25.25	25.40
Yung Shing	23.50	24.05	24.20	24.35	24.50	25.05	25.20	25.35	25.50
Yung Shing	24.00	24.15	24.30	24.45	25.00	25.15	25.30	25.45	26.00
Yung Shing	24.10	24.25	24.40	24.55	25.10	25.25	25.40	25.55	26.10
Yung Shing	24.20	24.35	24.50	25.05	25.20	25.35	25.50	26.05	26.20
Yung Shing	24.30	24.45	25.00	25.15	25.30	25.45	26.00	26.15	26.30
Yung Shing	24.40	24.55	25.10	25.25	25.40	25.55	26.10	26.25	26.4

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Will give a Grand Variety Performance

in aid of

The Portsmouth disaster Fund for the Dependents of the
Men lost in "K5" Submarine.

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Kamakura Hotel	Myoko Hotel	Nara Hotel	Daitoku Hotel
Kanazawa Hotel	Matsumoto Hotel	Nikko Hotel	Tokyo Hotel
Miyako Hotel	Miyajima Hotel	Osaka Hotel	Yokohama Hotel
Kobe Hotel	Miyazaki Hotel	Osaka Hotel	Yokohama Hotel
Oriental Hotel	Miyazaki Hotel	Osaka Hotel	Yokohama Hotel
Tokyo Hotel	Miyazaki Hotel	Osaka Hotel	Yokohama Hotel

IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

Taipei Hotel

IN CHINA

Kobe (Room) Hotel	Chongqing Hotel	Hankow Hotel
Osaka Hotel	Yamato Hotel	Yamato Hotel
Yamato Hotel	Yamato Hotel	Yamato Hotel
Yamato Hotel	Yamato Hotel	Yamato Hotel
Yamato Hotel	Yamato Hotel	Yamato Hotel
Yamato Hotel	Yamato Hotel	Yamato Hotel
Yamato Hotel	Yamato Hotel	Yamato Hotel

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HONGKONG HANBARD REPORTS
of the MEETING of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session 1930.

Revised by the Members

PRICE \$.

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KOWLOON RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION

INTERESTING RECORD OF PUBLIC SPIRITED WORK.

HOUSING, BATHING BEACHES AND FOOD SUPPLY DISCUSSED.

At the annual meeting of the Kowloon Residents' Association held at the Kowloon British School last evening members were given an exhaustive account of the surprisingly extensive labours of the Committee in the last twelve months. Cordial thanks were expressed to the Committee, and to the hon. secretary and treasurer, Mr. Jackson, for their public-spirited endeavours.

Capt. Wheeler was voted to the chair. The Chairman explained the shortness of the notice calling the meeting, which was due to the delay in reply from the Government to the application for the use of the school-room.

After the minutes of the first general meeting and an extraordinary meeting had been confirmed, the Chairman called upon Mr. E. J. Noronha to review the work of the year.

Mr. NORONHA spoke interestingly and at great length. He said in part:—

KOWLOON HOSPITAL.
The Committee regretted that there was nothing to add. Some misapprehension had arisen from the vote of \$50,000 in this year's Budget, that the total cost of the building would be \$50,000. That amount represented what the Government thought it would be able to spend in the current year, although at the present rate of progress the Government would probably not use more than half of the amount allocated. The Committee urged the Government to press on the work, and, if the P.W.D. was too busy, to employ one of the local architects. (Applause.)

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.
This question had arisen simultaneously with the consideration of the control of rents. On this the Committee met with very great success. In the case of the increased rents of the Barrow Terrace the Government intervened at the request of the Committee and instead of the rents being increased by something like twenty to thirty per cent. they were decreased. (Applause.) They had every reason to believe that the intervention of the Committee and the threat which H.E. the Governor made that if landlords were to continue to increase rents, he would have seriously to consider the introduction of a Bill to form a Fair Rents Board in the Colony, had its effect in keeping rents down, although in a few cases they were increased. The Committee and the Association had no quarrel with vested interests and the landlords. They believed that everyone had the right to a certain fair interest on his money, but on this question of rent, especially in Kowloon, they took the view that while there was a great scarcity of houses no advantage should be taken of such circumstances to raise the rents beyond a fair rate of interest. (Applause.) In the case of a new building they certainly should consider the 8 per cent. which was the figure fixed by the Government—or even 10 per cent. would not be too much—but in the case of buildings which he would prefer not to mention, old buildings which had been in existence for the last thirty years and which not so long ago were rented for \$35 or \$50, that the rent should be increased to \$90 or \$100, they held that was too much, because there was no justification for saying that the landlord was not receiving a fair return for his money. (Applause.) In taking up this question they had pointed out to the Government that the only permanent and satisfactory solution would be the construction of new houses and many more of them. (Applause.) They were glad to be able to say that the Government had agreed with their recommendations and had been adopted.

THE KOWLOON TONG SCHEME.
Mr. Noronha referred to the Committee recently appointed to further the settlement scheme at Kowloon Tong. It was to be regretted that the first meeting of that committee had not yet been convened and they trusted that there would be no delay. They were informed unofficially that the preparation of the site had been entrusted to a leading firm of local architects. Until the committee had held its first meeting it was perhaps improper for them to express any views on this matter, but perhaps it was betraying no secret to state that the Government would probably very favourably consider very drastic modifications of the Public Health and Building Ordinance to enable the construction of wooden houses. It had been a source of very great pleasure and gratification to the Committee that the Government had almost promised that it would build forty houses for its own subordinate officers, a splendid example which he trusted many of the lending firms would follow. (Applause.)

The success of the scheme, however, would depend largely upon easy and cheap means of communication, and they would certainly be glad to learn that at the request of the Government the Committee had submitted an exhaustive report on the subject of fares, routes and time-tables for a motor bus service in Kowloon.

"MOTOR BUS SERVICE."

Mr. Noronha read the following letter, which had been submitted to the Government:—

The Honourable
Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.B.E.,
Colonial Secretary.

Kowloon Bus Service.
SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 8th October, I am directed by my Committee to submit to you the following report on the subject of the proposed Motor Omnibus Service in Kowloon, with special reference to the routes, minimum time-table, and the scale of fares to be charged.

2.—A Sub-Committee was appointed to investigate the question, and its report was fully considered at a meeting of the entire Committee.

3.—After careful consideration and much discussion, and bearing in mind the Government's desire to open up the more remote parts of Kowloon by guaranteeing a cheap and regular service, it was decided to recommend the following:—

ROUTE	1st Class	2nd Class	Minutes
1.—Tsim Sha Tsui to Yau Ma Tei	5	3	10
2.—(a) Yau Ma Tei to Mong Kok Tsui	5	3	10
(b) Mong Kok Tsui to Yau Ma Tei	5	3	10
3.—Mong Kok Tsui to Kowloon City	5	3	10
4.—Tsim Sha Tsui to Hung Hom	5	3	10
5.—Hung Hom to Kowloon City	5	3	10
6.—Yau Ma Tei to Hung Hom	5	3	10
7.—Yau Ma Tei to Hung Hom	5	3	10

4.—The distribution of the population throughout Kowloon largely influenced the determination of the various routes to be operated.

5.—Seven (7) routes are recommended, with the object of linking up the three most distant termini, namely, Tsim Sha Tsui, Laichikok, and Kowloon City, and tapping the densely populated districts en route, i.e., Mong Kok Tsui and Hung Hom.

6.—A sketch plan is attached to facilitate reference, termini being indicated by the respective numbers of the routes, each number being enclosed within a circle.

7.—The traffic on the various routes, and on different sections of the same route, will not be uniform. The long routes have, therefore, been divided into separate sections, each with its own fare and time-table, every bus allocated to a certain section going and returning by the same route on both journeys.

8.—There are also two branch routes, one being a direct service connecting the two important districts of Mong Kok Tsui and Hung Hom, and the other operating the triangular route Yau Ma Tei-Ho Mun-Tin-Mong Kok-Tsui.

FARES.
9.—The fares have been fixed on broad lines, that for the three longest routes, Tsim Sha Tsui to Laichikok or Kowloon City, being fixed at the maximum of 15 cents for first-class and 8 cents for third-class.

10.—The division of the long routes into separate sections with separate fares for each has in addition the advantage of enabling the system of transfers (which is considered to be too complicated to the minds of the uneducated Chinese) to be dispensed with, thus greatly simplifying accountancy in general, each passenger paying the fares of the sections over which he travels.

TIME-TABLE.
11.—As stated in paragraph 7, the traffic on the different routes will not be of a uniform character. The proposed time-table has, therefore, been designed to provide a 10-minute interval on the more important sections, and, for the present, 20 and 30 minute intervals on the less important sections.

PROVISION FOR EUROPEAN RESERVATIONS.
12.—The question of aiming at the development of desirable outlying districts as European residential centres has not been lost sight of. With this object in view, the triangular route Yau Ma Tei-Ho Mun-Tin-Mong Kok-Tsui, through districts reasonably expected to be destined to become European reservations, has been planned to attract attention to the advantages which these localities offer for residential purposes.

13.—The scale of fares is not based on mileage, the fares for each section being at the uniform rate of 5 cents for first-class and 3 cents for third class. This would considerably help in the development of the outlying districts, between Mong Kok Tsui and Laichikok and along the new road from Yau Ma Tei to Kowloon City, which are eminently suitable as European reservations for residential areas.

14.—Similarly, fares and time-table could, however, be modified as experience may demand, and this remark also applies to the permanent stopping-places, those recommended by my Committee being purely experimental.

GENERAL.

15.—My Committee does not claim perfection for its schedule in the matter of routes, fares or time-table, and it realises that there are certain branch routes, such as the one along the proposed new road from Mong Kok Tsui to the foot of the Blindenheim is situated, which will have to be established in the near future.

16.—Provision must also be made from the experience gained after, say, three months' trial, for a more frequent service at certain hours of the day between centres of habitation and employment (for Europeans, between 8 and 9.30 a.m. and between 5 and 6.30 p.m., and at the mid-day recess).

17.—These buses, most naturally, would be expected to await the arrival of the Star Ferries at Tsim Sha Tsui and the Hongkong-Yau Ma Tei and Hongkong-Shamshuipo ferries at points contiguous in each case to the landing places.

18.—My Committee welcome with great satisfaction the Government assurance of financial aid to any company or individual conducting the Motor Omnibus Service in Kowloon, as it feels it must admit that some of the routes in the proposed itinerary will not be remunerative during the first few years. It is, however, confident that such a benevolent attitude on the part of the Government towards the proposed scheme will be amply repaid by the rapid development of districts which otherwise would remain terra incognita for many years to come.

19.—In conclusion, my Committee desires me to express the hope that its efforts to comply with the Government's desires for the co-operation of the Kowloon Residents' Association in the inauguration of the proposed Motor Omnibus Service may aid and hasten in some measure the early opening of communication between Kowloon and its environs, and I am to assure you that the services of my Committee are at all times at the disposal of the Government where the development of Kowloon and the New Territories is concerned.—I have, etc.,
W. JACKSON,
Hon. Secretary.

THE MIDDLE CLASS.

Mr. Noronha went on to say that the majority of European residents of Kowloon were, and were not ashamed to admit, members of the middle class, and most of them, as had once been pointed out by one of the medical men on the Committee, had very large families, and if they were to build houses in the outlying districts without any means of communication it would mean no advantage whatever to them. Furthermore, they were quite confident that if the Government would start any sort of service, however insignificant, to start with, however insufficient, and then leave it to experience to improve it, it would help many of their members to make up their own minds to build their own homes in the beautiful areas which abounded in Kowloon.

RECREATION GROUNDS.

The great popularity of the recently equipped children's playground, which was advocated by the Committee, had more than justified the representations made to the Government. It was probably due to the success of the playground that the Government had approached the Committee with the request that it make recommendations as to what should be done with the three plots of ground along Salisbury Road. The following letter had been sent in:—

The Honourable
Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.B.E.,
Colonial Secretary.

SIR,—Referring to the interview which we, the members of the Sub-Committee of the Kowloon Residents' Association, had with you on Monday, the 29th November, in connection with the proposed laying out of the plots of ground situated:—

- Forming the corner of Salisbury and Hankow Roads.
- Fronting Victoria View.
- Abutting on Nathan and Middle Roads.

as recreation grounds, we beg to express our hearty concurrence with the project, which, we are firmly convinced, will be of immense benefit not only to the residents of Kowloon but also to the numerous athletic associations in the Colony.

2.—We are agreed that all of the three grounds named should be levelled, turfed and laid out as public recreation grounds to be allotted by the Government in consultation with the Sub-Committee.

3.—Plot (a) is considered to be eminently suitable as a Tennis Ground, and it is also suggested that a Pavilion for the convenience of players and/or Clubs should be erected thereon.

4.—Plot (b) is considered to lend itself to being laid out as a Garden and Resort, with seating accommodation and, possibly, a Bandstand, and a shelter at either of its southern corners.

5.—Plot (c) is considered as being adaptable for either Cricket, Baseball or Hockey. At its eastern end, the space could be utilised as an additional Children's Playground where Swings, etc., might also be installed.

6.—If the above suggestions are carried out, the grounds should be beautified by the planting of flowering trees and shrubs, which would serve as an additional natural fence. This, however, is a matter that may be safely left in the hands of the Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department in consultation with the Sub-Committee, and we suggest the labelling of all trees, shrubs, and plants for the purpose of enabling the public to become better acquainted with the flora of the Colony and South China.

7.—As none of the three grounds are of sufficient dimensions to afford adequate football accommodation, space for this important branch of athletics might be obtained inside the railway enclosure east of Hung Hom Station. The expense in this connection being very small, these grounds should be made available immediately, and we would respectfully suggest that permission be granted by the Railway Administration for their use as football grounds.

8.—Mr. Jackson, acting upon your suggestion, interviewed Mr. E. J. Noronha, President of the Club de Recreio, who informed him that the Club de Recreio wished to have a ground of their own on which they could erect their own pavilion on the same terms as the Club de Recreio and other Clubs hold their allotments elsewhere further stated that, should it not be feasible to allot either of the Plots (b) or (c) referred to above permanently and exclusively to the Club de Recreio, then his Committee would accept the Government's offer of the present courts of the Kowloon Cricket Club for Tennis, and that, as far as cricket is concerned, the members of his Club would be satisfied if they could be allotted the use of the Plot of ground in front of Signal Hill during the winter months (October to March) on alternate days only, leaving the said ground available for the use of other Kowloon Clubs during the other half of the winter months for Cricket and during the whole of the summer months for Tennis.

9.—We are in sympathy with the desire of the Club de Recreio to have a ground of their own, but we understand that Mr. Noronha is in direct negotiation with the Government in this matter.

10.—We thank you for your courtesy in inviting us to express our opinions on this important project and we shall be glad if we could be of service to you in connection with any question directly or indirectly associated with the betterment of conditions of residence in Kowloon. We have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient servants,
B. L. FROST,
T. PETRIE,
W. JACKSON.

DELAYS IN REPLYING.

Mr. Noronha said it was a matter for regret that as in the case of the majority of their correspondence with the Government no further reply had been received to their last letter. They realised that the Colonial Secretary was a very busy man with many more important matters to attend to. That was the reason why the Committee had not pressed for reply to the various matters raised by it. At the risk of digression he would mention that their relations with the Government had happily always been most cordial. The Committee very much appreciated the high compliment which the Governor paid to the Association at the Budget meeting of the Legislative Council in November last.

Mr. Noronha quoted the remarks of H.E. the Governor, the Hon. Mr. Sefton, who had also given the Committee great encouragement and Mr. Fletcher, before leaving for home, replied to a letter of thanks from the Committee that it was he who was indebted to them for assistance. When the Association was started, it was freely said that it would not be a success and that sooner or later it would meet the fate of everyone who attacked "the big ones of the Colony." No one held back from membership on that score; the Association had shown that it was only working for the good of the general public. The Committee had held 17 meetings in the last 15 months; each meeting had been well attended and many had been protracted. It had been considered wise not to publish the correspondence or admit the Press to meetings at present but in the coming year a resume of the proceedings would be sent to the newspapers.

The education question, especially with regard to the Kowloon British School, had occupied much attention and the Association had obtained representation on the Education Board. Mr. Jackson being appointed. (Applause.)

BATHING BEACHES.

The Committee had approached the Government as to the provision of bathing beaches for Kowloon residents. Lately, a suggestion had been made of the very little expense, the part of the Harbour bordered by the railway embankment might be laid out as a swimming tank, a few stakes driven into the Harbour, and some rocks removed would be quite sufficient. If the Government doubted the success of the scheme, the Association would be prepared to show what could be done, at a charge of 10 cents a head, to enable residents to enjoy a swim morning, mid-day and evening, and at the same time for those who did not swim to most friends at the bathing place. In this connection Mr. Noronha acknowledged the facilities for bathing afforded to the people of Kowloon by the Victoria Recreation Club; he also spoke of the time and expense involved in bathing at Stonecutters.

On the question of a hall for meetings in Kowloon, Mr. Noronha described the arrangements it was hoped to make when the new picture theatre was erected; nevertheless he hoped that a Public Hall proper would be available within five years.

The Association had higher ambitions than to hold a meeting once a year. It was suggested that it should devise means for the enjoyment of residents. Last week the St. Andrew's Church Men's Association held a Marathon meeting and the Club de Recreio held one last year; it was suggested that the Residents' Association take charge of all such functions, and hold athletic meetings, concerts, debating societies, etc.

FOOD SUPPLIES.

A very important question which the Association had taken up with the Government had unfortunately been allowed to drop. The Association felt that the Colony should be self-supporting in the matter of fresh vegetables, poultry and meat. (Applause.) The Colony had no supply of its own and should there be trouble in the places outside from which supplies were derived, Hongkong might have to face a very difficult problem. There were large and very cheap areas of land in the New Territories, and there was no reason why this land should not be developed. Hongkong had a good Dairy Farm but the Committee considered that there should also be one in Kowloon, though on a much larger scale. They firmly believed that land in Kowloon would appreciate very much in value. It was within the recollection of some of them that only a generation ago some of the land was paid for a plot not more than \$200. Today \$2,000,000. Therefore the Government should take time by the forelock and see that suitable land was provided for a farm in Kowloon. Incidentally such a farm would be a source of employment to Europeans. It was not a very satisfactory thing that most of the European residents of this Colony should depend for their living on clerical or positions of assistants in mercantile firms. There were industries in the Colony carried on by Chinese rather inefficiently and the development and proper supervision and the development of those industries offered a large field to Europeans. In this connection he named a number of local industries.

THE ASSOCIATION'S OTHER WORK.
Mr. Noronha gave the following list of subjects which had engaged the attention of the Committee during the year: Direct representation on the Legislative Council, roads, footpaths, open spaces, advances to the public for building houses, food prices, provision of a band, conduct of Indians in Nathan Road, lighting, Yaumati market, Kowloon British School, boxing, complaints by members, supply of information, public hall, fire brigade, fire alarms, pill boxes, numbering of houses, alleged nuisances. Though all this had entailed many hours of work, the Committee considered it a labour of love and felt that they had fulfilled a public duty. He hoped that new blood would be introduced on the Committee year by year, and that the interests of Kowloon residents would always be in the hands of capable and energetic men. (Applause.)

ACCOUNTS.
The Hon. Secretary said the statement of accounts showed that the income, although they had 201 members, was only \$184. The expenditure amounted to \$170.30, showing a debit balance of \$12.30. On the motion of Mr. D. Purves, seconded by Mr. F. P. Soares, the accounts were adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.
Mr. Hicks said he would like to propose that their President for the coming year be Capt. Wheeler, who had been Vice-President for some months, and to whose attendance at committee and keenness for work he could testify. Capt. Wheeler was a man who brought great common sense and practicality to bear on all matters under discussion and he did not think they could do better than have him as President. (Applause.)

Seconded by Mr. Shroff, and carried. Returning thanks, the CHAIRMAN said he would do the best he could. He regretted that their late President could not be present and proposed that they place on record their great appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Frost during the year. (Applause.)

Mr. B. Wylie proposed that Mr. G. Currie be Vice-President. Mr. Jackson seconded, but Mr. Currie said it was quite impossible for him to accept the position. Mr. Purves moved that Mr. E. J. Noronha be elected to the position. Seconded by Mr. Jackson and carried with applause. Mr. Noronha returned thanks.

On the motion of Mr. BARROW, seconded by Mr. Noronha, Mr. W. Jackson was reappointed Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, amidst loud applause.

Mr. Jackson: "Thank you for the hard work you have imposed on me." (Laughter.)
On the election of Committee, Mr. Jackson suggested Messrs. Packham, Robertson and Purves, three old residents.

Mr. Robertson said it would be a pity to put new men up against the men who had such an excellent record.
Mr. Purves thought the old Committee should be re-elected as they had done. A member asked whether there was any room on the committee for ladies. The Secretary said there was nothing in the rules to prevent them.

Finally the following were elected: Messrs. T. Robertson, R. Packham, D. Purves, Rev. G. R. Lindsay, Messrs. B. Wylie, C. A. da Rosa, E. J. Noronha, F. P. Soares, A. Johnston, E. L. Frost, W. Jackson, F. P. Shroff, W. L. Weaver, A. Hicks, L. A. Barton, W. J. Stokes, J. Parsons, Dr. Baleani, Dr. Allan, G. Currie and T. Petrie.

Mr. BARROW proposed a vote of thanks to the outgoing committee for their very exhaustive report and the excellent work put in last year. The least they could do was to put on record their appreciation of the work they had done. (Applause.)

Seconded by Mr. Robertson and carried. The CHAIRMAN thanked Mr. da Rosa for the use of his office for committee meetings, sometimes at personal inconvenience to Mr. da Rosa. He also expressed thanks to the Colonial Secretary and Director of Education for the use of the school-room for the meeting. At the same time he trusted that the disability of not having a proper meeting hall in Kowloon would not exist much longer.

There was no response to the Chairman's invitation for suggestions and criticisms for the guidance of the new committee; and, expressing gratification at the satisfaction thus indicated, the declared the meeting closed.

COMPANY REPORT.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

The report of the General managers (Messrs. Shawan, Tomes and Co.) states: The Board of directors have now to lay before the shareholders a statement of accounts, and balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1920. The gross profit for the year

The amount brought forward from the previous year \$1,512,508.67
After allowing for the interim dividend paid in September last \$200,000.00
Directors and auditors' fees 6,000.00
Writing off 10 per cent. for depreciation on the Company's buildings, machinery, launches, lighters, etc. 83,226.58
The balance to be dealt with is \$1,229,508.09

which it is recommended should be applied as follows:—
To pay a final dividend of 50 cents per share \$ 200,000.00
To pay a bonus of 50 cents per share 200,000.00
To place to reserve fund 100,000.00
To place to reserve for dust plant 150,000.00
To place to reserve for new plant at Hok On Works 300,000.00
To write off buildings and machinery at Macao Works, an additional 100,000.00
To bonus to staff 30,000.00
To write off property at Canton 70,000.00
To write off property at Shau-kiwan 5,155.41
And carry forward to the credit of next year's account 127,824.03
\$1,229,508.09

DIRECTORS.—Since the last annual meeting the Hon. Mr. John Johnston and Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar resigned, and Mr. L. N. Leefe, Mr. A. O. Lang and Mr. R. G. Shawan were invited to join the Board, which requires confirmation. In accordance with section 12 (14) of the Articles of Association Very Rev. Father Robert and Mr. A. O. Lang retired, and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

AT THE MAGISTRACY.
ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OR ACCIDENT?

At the Magistracy, yesterday, an Indian was charged before Mr. G. N. Orme, with having attempted to commit suicide on December 1st by jumping from the verandah of the quarters of the Sikh Temple on Morrison Gap Road.

It was explained that the man had not been charged earlier because he had been in hospital.

The accused, who had received permanent injuries to his legs, denied that he had attempted to commit suicide. He said he was sitting on the verandah railings with his feet dangling when he suddenly felt giddy, and fell over.

He was bound over in the sum of \$100 to be of good behaviour for six months.

WHISKY SMUGGLING.

Three sepoys were summoned by the Revenue Department for endeavouring to smuggle a number of bottles of whisky and brandy ashore from the s.s. *Kwangtung*. Two of the sepoys were fined \$25 each, and the third \$20.

MR. DENMAN FULLER'S RECITAL.

There was a gratifying attendance, the male element predominating, at Mr. Denman Fuller's Organ Recital at the Cathedral last evening, when a programme affording opportunities of bringing out the beautiful tonal effects of the Cathedral Organ was submitted. Wesley's "Hornel Song and Fugue" led to Liszt's "Nocturne," the latter a delicate and beautiful composition in direct contrast to the homeliness of the Fugue. The well-known "Prelude" of Rachmaninoff was again submitted, and to those who are more familiar with the rendering of it on the pianoforte, its Organ interpretation as given by Mr. Fuller, is at least interesting. Greg's "Watchman's Song," Widor's "Toccata" and "The Carlew" by E. J. Horman were in the programme. This last was exquisitely rendered, the suggestion of evening calm being pronounced. An improvisation served to show the varied effects which are now made possible by recent additions to the Organ.

DR. WU TING FANG'S BANK DEPOSIT.

SEQUEL TO INJUNCTION.

A sequel to the injunction obtained in April last year against Dr. Wu Ting Fang, by the Governmental regime in power in South China at that time, to prevent the use of an amount of money, said to be \$2,000,000, on deposit in banks in Hongkong, occurred yesterday in the Chambers before the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Gompertz. An application was made by Sun Yat Sen, Tong Shao Yi, and Tong Kai Yen, of the regime at present in power, to be substituted as plaintiffs in the case. The application was adjourned for one month.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Turner, appeared for the applicants; the Hon. E. H. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. Turner, of Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, for the existing plaintiffs; and Mr. F. O. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. Lewis, of Johnson, Stokes and Master, for Dr. Wu Ting Fang.

GOLF NOTES.

[By ZODIAC.]

It was interesting to read in a contemporary an impression of Fanning by one of the Shanghai Interport team. Although the member interviewed tried to hide his identity, he failed to do so, but if no one else has guessed it, well and good, I will not give him away; at the same time I must say he is a player whose experience would be of value at Fanning, and I hope the Committee will take note of what he said. It gives one a shock at first when one reads that he thinks some of our greens are on the small side, but there is a good deal in what he says. Personally I think the greens are too large. What he is really getting at is the approach to the green, in some instances, and it would have been better if he had suggested the improvement to the approach rather than suggesting the enlargement to the greens. The fifth and eighth holes, which he specially mentions in this respect, certainly are difficult approaches on a hard ground and it would not take any much labour to greatly improve them. I would add also the 13th and 16th holes to come under the same category. I have heard some Hongkong golfers actually say they considered the greens to be good; but words fail me when I try to say what I would like to on such occasions. The point is that they will not, I am sure, always be bad. The Greens Committee are not standing by doing nothing, but it will take several years to bring such greens as we have at present to perfection, so we must be patient. The top dressing of sand, on the new course greens has already shown a return on the money expended; the grass is coming through well and is better than it ever was.

Last week I referred in my notes to the standard ball and apparently it has misled some of my readers, who are under the impression that the Royal and Ancient Club laid down that, after the 1st of May next, the only legal ball would be one of a definite weight and certain size. This is not the case; in fact it is wrong to talk of the standard ball. What actually was done was to pass a rule limiting the maximum weight and minimum size of balls. The maximum weight is to be 1.62 ozs. and the minimum size 1.62 ins. in diameter; so there is nothing very much to fear from the standardisation.

I also called attention to the new rule regarding a lost ball, which some of my readers have not seen in print, so I will re-print the certain changes in the Rules, which the Rules Committee put forward last September, and which were formally adopted:—

(1.)—That in order to unify the penalties for a lost ball, a ball "out of bounds" and an unplayable ball, the penalty in each case shall be a stroke and the distance; but that, in the case of a ball out of bounds, permission be given to Clubs to alter this penalty by a local rule, and that the rules of Golf be altered accordingly.
(2.)—That the special rules for match play competitions Nos. 2 and 3 be deleted; and that the following be substituted as special rules for match play competitions:—"No. 3 Competitors shall not agree to exclude the operation of any rule or local rule, nor to waive any penalty incurred in the course of the match, under penalty of their disqualification."

On Friday last, the ladies' final for the Woodhouse Cup was played over the old course at Fanning. The aggregate handicaps amounted to 21 and 22 respectively, so the match was level. After a very even and well-contested game, Mrs. J. Johnston (3) and Miss Duff (18) beat Mrs. Fleming (11) and Mrs. Holmes (11) by 1 up.

Whilst the Shanghai team were in Hongkong, I heard Mr. Macdonald, the captain of the Shanghai Golf Club, refer in a speech, to the waiting list at Shanghai and incidentally infer that Hongkong would possibly be similarly placed before long, if the Colony continues to grow, and likewise the popularity of Golf. It struck me that there certainly was a possibility of this, which would be a great pity. The only way to obviate such a thing is to make the new course large. If more land were purchased at once it might prove to be much cheaper than by waiting till the actual necessity arises. It would not take very much more land to make the new course as long as the old one. I do not mean by this that the work should be started at once, but I think it would be advisable to have the land available.

Mr. Macdonald also referred to the possibility of having an Open Championship of the Far East, to be held at Fanning. This idea was well supported by the Hongkong members present and it is to be hoped that a meeting will be arranged in the future. He said, furthermore, that to make such a meeting a success, it would be necessary to form a Golf Association of the Far East. The idea is very sound and would assist Golf and Golfers generally. One of his ideas was that a man transferred from one port to another should have preference in election, where a waiting list was necessary, to a man newly out from home, and the formation of an Association would make this possible. It would be a big undertaking to form an Association and the formation would of necessity be slow, but once formed I am certain it would be beneficial.

SPORT.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

VOLUNTEERS v. MUSKETRY STAFF.

The Volunteers met the Musketry Staff in the League at King's Park Range, on Sunday, and again registered a win by the comfortable margin of 83 points. Scores:

H.K.V.D.C.	200	300	400	Total
Mr. Grimes	48	47	44	139
F. Goodman	48	43	41	130
Dodwell	43	44	37	124
Shaw	36	43	44	123
Wells	36	40	44	120
Goodman	37	42	41	120
Meade	41	42	31	114
Frith	38	39	23	102
Total				970

MUSKETRY STAFF.

H.K.V.D.C.	200	300	400	Total
Mr. Nixon	39	37	41	117
Cordoba	39	39	33	111
Rayolds	35	40	38	113
Lambert	42	31	39	112
Cross	34	39	38	111
Burnett	32	38	38	109
Gray	33	42	28	103
Ansell	39	37	29	104
Total				887

The match of the season will take place on Saturday next at Stonecutters Range, when the Volunteers will meet H.M.S. *Titanic*, who have only been beaten once. A good tussle may be expected. The team to represent the Volunteers has been selected as follows:—Messrs. Grimes, R. Goodman, Meade, Shaw, Wells, F. Goodman, Dodwell, and Thornhill. Reserves: Messrs. Lyon and Frith.

HONGKONG RIFLE LEAGUE CONTEST.

A match was shot off on Saturday at King's Park Range between the H.K.V.D.C., R.N. Dockyard, and H.M.S. *Titanic*, and resulted in the victory of the R.N. Dockyard and the Volunteers over the *Titanic* team. The Volunteers were out for the 4-figures mark, but the climatic conditions were far from satisfactory at 600 yards and an unexpected failure was the consequence. The scores were as follow:

H.K.V.D.C.	200	300	400	Total
Mr. R. Goodman	45	48	42	135
Grimes	45	47	43	135
F. Goodman	44	41	43	130
Meade	44	42	39	125
Shaw	41	43	38	122
Frith	42	45	34	121
Dodwell	39	41	37	107
Wells	42	36	26	104
Total				979

R.N. DOCKYARD.

H.K.V.D.C.	200	300	400	Total
Mr. Johnston	39	40	37	116
Drew	42	41	33	115
McGuigan	35	38	37	113
Tonney	47	47	25	109
Crocker	39	35	32	106
Fritchard	34	40	25	99
King-Salter	38	38	29	98
Gill	32	30	29	91
Total				847

H.M.S. "TITANIA".

H.K.V.D.C.	200	300	400	Total
Mr. Tapley	40	46	32	118
Jackson	42	42	31	115
Barker	30	42	28	100
Blackford	28	33	38	99
Scott	28	38	33	99
Syworth	28	33	30	91
Edwards	34	44	19	97
Prescott	38	33	16	87
Total				819

BILLIARDS.

HO KONG TONG TOURNAMENT.

At the Palace Hotel, last night, Andrews (—50) won his match against Mural (—125) by 16 points, and Osmund (—300) beat Brown (—125) by 152 points, in games of 250 up.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

SUNDAY'S RACING.

The third of the series of regattas held this season by the Victoria Recreation Club took place on Sunday at Black Boulder Point. There were a number of rowing races, in which each of the four was "coxed" by a lady. One of the ladies, Miss Connell was so unfortunate as to get an immersion. Miss Daisy Witherell, daughter of the hon. secretary, presented the prizes to the successful competitors.

The following were the results:—
Junior fours, 1 mile:—1. A. E. Simons (stroke), C. H. Blake, (No. 3), D. B. Urquhart, (No. 2) and F. Tonnochy, (bow); 2. G. B. Razavet's crew.
Senior tub sculling 1 mile:—1. E. H. O'Farrell; 2. J. R. Soares.
Senior fours, 1 mile:—1. H. Dryer (stroke), S. Berg, (No. 2), E. H. O'Farrell, (No. 3) and G. Tiram, (bow); 2. G. May's crew.
Junior tub sculling:—1. G. Jack; 2. A. Deaconom.
Rowing competition fours (lady coxwains):—1. R. O. Witherell, H. Dryer, A. H. Carroll, D. Logan and Miss Ruby Young.
Scratch fours, 1 mile:—1. Carroll's crew with Miss Ruby Young as "cox"; 2. E. H. O'Farrell's crew with Mrs. Chatterton as "cox".
Mosquito yacht race:—1. yacht No. 2; 2. yacht No. 3.
Mr. J. Borensen was awarded a special prize for taking part in every race.

(Other Local News will be found on page 6.)

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

UNION CHURCH LITERARY CLUB.

LECTURE
on TUESDAY, Feb. 15th, at 9 P.M.
Marine Engines (Past and Present)
ENG. COM. RAMSON
at Union Church Hall, Kennedy Road.
[434]

RACE BOOKS.

THE Race Book is now ready and the only
Authorized Edition is that published by
Messrs. NORONHA & CO., which is
COPYRIGHT UNDER THE ACT OF 1911.
R. PATTERSON,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, February 15th, 1921. [435]

MESSRS. STEPHENSON HARWOOD
& CO.

and
MESSRS. TATHAM & LOUSADA.

THE Business of Solicitors, carried on by
STEPHENSON HARWOOD & CO.
(Messrs. G. Harwood, Robert C. Witt, Charles
Macintosh, Appelle Adams and Villiers F.C.
Hawkins) at 31, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3,
and by TATHAM & LOUSADA (Julian G.
Lousada and Percival C. Fawcett) at 16, Old
Broad Street, London, E.C.2, have been
amalgamated as from the 1st January, 1921.
The style and address of the new firm is
STEPHENSON, HARWOOD & TATHAM,
16, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2. [436]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

DINNER DANCING.

WEDNESDAY, 16th FEBRUARY,
SATURDAY, 19th FEBRUARY.

MISS ALMA ADAIR

"That American Singer of Popular Songs"
Direct from Broadway, New York,
late of
Law Field's "Four Little Bits Girl"
B. F. Keith's New York Vanderbilt House
J. J. and Leo Shubert's Winter Garden,
New York, and
Capitol Theatre, New York.

MISS ADAIR HAS KINDLY CONSENTED
TO RENDER SOME OF THE
LATEST SONGS. [438]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

FANCY DRESS BALL.

DERBY DAY—THURSDAY, 24th Feb., 1921

At the request of numerous Patrons, the
Management have decided to alter the
above from a Supper Ball to a Fancy Dress
Dinner Ball; therefore, holders of the Supper
Dance Tickets can obtain a Refund on presenta-
tion of such Tickets.
The charge per head for the Dinner Ball will
be on similar lines to the usual Wednesday and
Saturday Dances. [439]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

THE approach Roads to the above HOTEL
are CLOSED temporarily for the purpose
of repaving. Patrons are, therefore, kindly
requested to use the steps opposite the Main
Entrance until completion of such work. [440]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"YATSHING"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of cargo by her are hereby informed that all
goods are being landed at their risk into the
handcarts and/or extra handcarts Godowns of
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the
whence, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 15th Feb., will
be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are
to be left in the Godowns where they will be
examined. Claims against the steamer must be
presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise
they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, February 15th, 1921. [437]

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

FIRST TOURNAMENT MONDAY, 21st

February, at 9 P.M. at the MING YUEN
GARDENS.

MAIN EVENT

15 round Catchweight Contest:
"SKY" KERRESON v. A. B. HEWLETT,
(Welterweight Champion F.M.S. Academy,
of the Colony).
Booking at Moutan's FRIDAY, Feb. 18th
—Members (on production Current Membership
Cards only).
SATURDAY, 19th to MONDAY, 21st—
General Public.

Special Trains will be run before and after the
Tournament. [443]

"SWEATED LABOUR."

A MEETING of the CHURCH OF
ENGLAND MEN'S SOCIETY at the
CATHEDRAL HALL on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY
16th, at 2.15 P.M. Mr. BOWLEY will read a paper
on "Sweated Labour."
All (especially Ladies and Chinese) interested
in the Protection of Women and Children are
invited to attend and to take part in a discussion
afterwards. [448]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

THE SHARE-HOLDERS of the BAN-
QUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE
are herewith informed that an INTERIM
DIVIDEND of Frs. 30 per Share will be
paid from FEBRUARY 1st, 1921, on pre-
sentation of their certificates at the Head
Office, in Paris, and at any of its Agencies.
Hongkong, January 30th, 1921. [376]

EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORY & YEAR

BOOK OF CHINA.

THE CURRENT EDITION is still on Sale
at KIMLY & WALSH, Ltd., Hongkong and
Shanghai.

Price: 83. Illustrated. 400 pages. A
splendid mailing list. A mine of information.
[404]

G. R.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at
Headquarters Office, Victoria Barracks,
HONGKONG, until 12 o'clock Noon on the
dates stated for the undermentioned services for
a period of two months from 1st April, 1921:
Forage and Indian Supplies, 18th February,
1921.
Fuel, 21st February, 1921.
Meat and General Supplies "A," 22nd Feb-
ruary, 1921.
General Supplies "B," 28th February, 1921.
Barrack Services, 1st March, 1921.
Transport Services, 3rd March, 1921.
Hospital Supplies, 4th March, 1921.
Tender forms and any necessary information
may be obtained at the above Office between the
hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. daily.
Tenders will not be entertained unless accom-
panied by a deposit of \$100 as a guarantee of
good faith.
The right to reject the lowest or any tender is
reserved. [430]

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY,

LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will
be held in the Office of Messrs. DODWELL &
CO., Ltd., on THURSDAY, the 17th
FEBRUARY, 1921, at 11 A.M. for the purpose of
receiving the Report of the General Managers
together with a Statement of Accounts to
31st December, 1920.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 7th to 17th February,
1921, both dates inclusive.
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, February 3rd, 1921. [375]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this
Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL,
Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 19th FEBRUARY,
1921, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving
the Report of the Directors together with a
Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st
December, 1920.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 11th February to the
17th February (both days inclusive), during
which period no Transfer of Shares can be
Registered.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, January 31st, 1921. [343]

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT

CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING of the SHARE-
HOLDERS in the Company, will be held at
the Office of the Company, St. George's Build-
ing, Charter Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on
TUESDAY, the 22nd day of FEBRUARY, 1921,
at 11.0 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose
of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the
Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st
December, 1920 and declaring a Dividend.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 12th
February, 1921, until TUESDAY, the 22nd Feb-
ruary, 1921, both days inclusive.
By order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, February 3rd, 1921. [376]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING

CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING
of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation
will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong,
on SATURDAY, 20th day of FEBRUARY, 1921,
at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report
of the Court of Directors together with a
Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st
December, 1920.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the Cor-
poration will be CLOSED from SATURDAY,
12th February to SATURDAY, 20th February,
1921 (both days inclusive), during which period
no transfer of Shares can be registered.
By Order of the Court of Directors
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, February 7th, 1921. [400]

THE IND-CHINA STEAM NAVA-

TION COMPANY, LTD.

THE Directors of the above Company have
declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND on
Deferred Shares for the year 1920, at the rate
of 6% per Share.
Dividends for Shareholders on the Colonial
Register are free of Income Tax and will be
paid at the rate of 2/10 per dollar.
Dividend Warrants will be obtainable on and
after SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20th, 1921, at
the Company's Office.
TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will
be CLOSED from February 19th, to February
25th, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, January 26th, 1921. [316]

PREPAID "WANTED"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for

Boxes P. Q. AD, AP, AW, BF, BO,
BR, BV.

LOCAL IMPORT-EXPORT FIRM desires
extension by co-operation with new Firms
or Partnership with interested parties. Apply
Box BW, Daily Press Office. [14]

FOR SALE or RENT—10 ROOM HOUSE
with six Bath Rooms, Garden, Servants'
Quarters, etc., on Bakingstone Path, occupation
about March 1st. Apply Box BV, Daily Press
Office. [13]

TO LET.
EUROPEAN OFFICES, 1st floor (four in
one block) 16 to 19, Connaught Road
Central (with use of lift).
Apply to—
Care of Daily Press Office. [184]

TO LET.
TWO LARGE ROOMS to let for Office
14, Des Vaux Road Central, Top Floor.
Apply to—
ROOM No. 1. [131]

TO LET.
SPACIOUS OFFICES on Ground Floor in
Central District.
Apply to—
Box 423,
Care of Daily Press Office. [423]

SITUATION WANTED.
TRAINED NURSE (English) at present in
Shanghai, seeks post. Would take charge
of infant or small child.
Apply—
Box No. 421,
Care of Daily Press Office. [421]

WANTED.
FURNISHED HOUSE on Peak, or higher
level, for summer months, would take
servants if required, no child.
Reply to—
Box 305,
Care of Daily Press Office. [305]

WANTED.
STEWARD/ESS for steamer proceeding to
Liverpool Middle of March, 1921. Appli-
cants with previous experience and certificates
of services only need apply.—BUTTERFIELD
& SWIRE. [308]

WANTED.
A STENOGRAPHER & TYPIST (Lady
preferred).
Apply by letter.
HASTINGS & HASTINGS. [378]

IMPORT-EXPORT.
GENTLEMAN, with large experience in the
Import and Export Trade in South
China and capable of taking charge of depart-
ments, is open for immediate engagement. For
further particulars, please communicate with—
Box 397, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [329]

FOR SALE.
4 CYLINDER, 12-16 H.P., five seater
Humber Car, wire wheels with spare,
acetylene lighting.
May be viewed at the Hongkong Electric
Company's North Point Generating Station
any time by appointment. [387]

FOR SALE.
A going and paying concern, GARAGE in
CANTON, with Cars, Tools, Spares,
Furniture and Fixtures, including good-will.
Best locality in town for both Chinese and
foreign business.
For further particulars, apply to—
Box X.Y.Z.,
Care of Daily Press Office. [429]

WANTED.
DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF
YELLOW RIVER BRIDGE FOR
PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY.

THE PEKING-HANKOW LINE of the
Chinese Government Railways invites
sealed proposals of BRIDGE CONTRAC-
TORS for Designing and Building a New
steel Bridge about 2,800 meters in length across
the Yellow River (Hwang-Ho). Proposals will
be received up to Noon of JUNE 30th, 1921, at
the Office of Peking-Hankow Railway, Peking,
China. Plans, rules and specifications can be
obtained from the following Offices:
Peking:—Peking-Hankow Railway, Ameri-
can, British, Belgian, French,
Italian and Japanese Legations.
Foreign:—Chinese Legations, Washington,
London, Brussels, Paris, Rome and
Tokyo.
All applications for same must be accom-
panied with 25.
PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY
ADMINISTRATION. [130]

INTER-MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.
WEITZE CREEK PUMPING
INSTALLATION.

TENDERS are hereby invited for elec-
trical pumping plant capable of dis-
charging 88,000 gallons per minute
against a head of 12 feet.
Specifications of detailed requirements
can be obtained on application to the
undersigned.
T. R. LYNES,
c/o British Municipal Council,
Tientsin.
Tientsin, February 1st, 1921. [42]

INTIMATION

WHISKIES OF

DISTINCTION

WATSON'S

E

A blend of the finest Whiskies

distilled in Scotland—

mild and mellow.

OLD VAT No. 4.

A fine mellow Scotch Whisky.

GILBEY'S

SPEY ROYAL

A fine old liqueur Scotch

Whisky.

SOLE IMPORTERS:

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1841. Phone 613.

[13]

DEATH.

ROCHA.—At the Italian Convent Hospital
(Caine Road) on February 14th, Mrs.
ANNA ERNESTINA DA ROCHA, widow of the late Mr. J. G. DA ROCHA,
Accountant, General Post Office.
Funeral will pass the Monument to-
day at 5.15 p.m. Deeply regretted.
Macao, Shanghai, Manila and Japan
papers please copy. [433]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VAUX RD. O
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 15th, 1921.

THE ISSUE IN THE SOUTH

AFRICAN ELECTIONS.

With only one result outstanding General
SMUTS, says a cable, has secured a
majority of 23 over all parties. That
represents a signal triumph. In March
last there was a General Election in South
Africa, which resulted in the return to
the House of Assembly of 41 members of
the South African Party—the Government
Party; 44 Nationalists—followers of Gen.
Hertzog; 25 Unionists; 21 Labourites;
and three independent supporters of the
Government. No party obtained a
majority. The Government have been
kept in office since then by the support
of the Unionists, as the Government of
General BORNH was throughout the war
and throughout the life of the pre-
vious Parliament. But the combina-
tion lost its working majority, and
another election became necessary.
Sir PERCY FITZGERALD, who is one
of the Unionist leaders from the
Transvaal, has defined the main issue of
the present election in two articles
contributed to *The Times*. "In sharp
contrast with the South African Party
and the Unionists," he says, "stand the
other two—the Nationalists and the
Labour Party—each held together by the
cement of a bitter hostility, even hatred.
Stripped of all camouflage, the Nationalist
movement is race-hatred, just as the Labour
Party's is class hatred. Any anti-British
Nationalist is a welcome ally in the
Nationalist camp; any Bolshevik an
apostle in the Labour Party. The
strength of parties in the present House

of Assembly does not fairly reflect the
opinion of the country on any great vital
question, assuredly not upon the issue of
to-day—variously epitomized as "Re-
publicanism," "Secession," "The Act of
Union," and "Civil War"; but whether
the electorate as a whole yet understand
the gravity of the issue, and how far they
will go in sinking minor matters to safe-
guard the fundamentals—the Act of Union
and the British connection—are questions
yet to be answered. In the meanwhile
there is the hard and ugly fact that (when
the House is in Committee) the entire
strength of the South African Party and
Unionists in the Lower House provides a
majority of one."

The result of the general election which
has just taken place shows that the
gravity of the issue was appreciated by
the electorate to an extent greater than
was generally believed. A majority of 23
against secession exceeds the most
anguine anticipations. Sir PERCY FITZ-
GERALD writes of the Nationalists as being
"perfectly organised: they were born
organised"; and of the Nationalist
Movement, as having developed a
"Hertzogism," as having developed a
Nationalism so bitter as to attempt
secession and to threaten civil war. This,
he remarks, is in no way inconsistent
with the earlier precedents—almost with
the habit of the Dutch in South Africa.
We are told that it is known that for
some time before his death General
BORNH had realized that there was but
one way to fight the racial and dis-
ruptive party, and that was, to quote
General SMUTS, "by uniting in a new
party all right-minded South Africans,
irrespective of party or race." He knew
also that this could be secured only by
frank, practical recognition of equal
rights and responsibility—a new party,
not a mere personal following. With
General SMUTS's assumption of office as
Prime Minister the prospect changed
sensibly. It cleared and hardened. The
personal element is a powerful factor in
these matters, and never more so than
in this case. Sir PERCY FITZGERALD
asserts that it would have been far easier
for General BORNH to form the new party
at any time during the last six years, had
he been willing to pay the price, than
it would have been, or is now, for General
SMUTS to do so. But General SMUTS with
cool and unflinching courage has achieved
more, than was expected of him. His
manifesto last October appealing to "all
right-minded South Africans, irrespective
of party or race, to join a new party
which will be strong enough to safeguard
the permanent interests of the Union
against the disruptive and destructive
policy of the Nationalists," marked a
great departure. Sir PERCY FITZGERALD
speaks of it as the first time that a
South African Dutch leader has burnt his
boats in a determined and open attempt
to break down for ever the racial barrier
line in political and public life. The
South African Party Congress, whilst
welcoming the appeal, insisted on the
retention of the party name, and while
this was likely to create the resentment
of the Unionists, who had accepted the
basic condition of a new party with a
new name, they swept aside all considera-
tions of party, all doubts and thoughts of
bargaining and "did the big thing in a
big way." They agreed in their recogni-
tion of the difficulties which faced General
SMUTS and of the great sacrifices his party
had made and endured, and in that spirit,
without a single dissident, the Unionist
party ended its separate career.

After describing at some length the
racism against which the leaders of the
South African Party have had to struggle
in the past, and which has in the recent
election been directed with redoubled
bitterness at defeating General SMUTS's
courageous effort to maintain the Union,
Sir PERCY FITZGERALD describes another
type of Dutch-speaking South African in
terms well worth reproducing:—
Shortly after the outbreak of war Sir
THOMAS SMART asked General BORNH what
the attitude of the Government and of
this country would be. The reply is worth
recording: "I have told my people that
I do not find either in the Bible or in
history that, in the long run, treachery is
successful. You can tell your people that
I shall be faithful to my trust, cost what
it may." And what it did cost him and
those who stood with him was told in his
own words, after the Rebellion in South
Africa. "These are my own people, and
I had to go out against them. There was
no other way. But they are my own
blood; they were my comrades in war;
we stood together in victory and defeat;
we slept in the same tent or on the ground
together. It is bitter hard!"

If the call of the blood was strong in
General BORNH—even if upon occasion it
was too strong for him—his was never a
hostile racism; he was incapable of
that. The fact of heroic import is that in
spite of all human tenderness for his own

people he fought them rather than sacri-
fice the future of his country, and the
honour of his race; and it is the simple
truth that he gave his life, knowingly, for
this cause, as surely as if he had given it
on the battlefield.

Lacking as he does the warm human
feeling of race-brotherhood, General
SMUTS does not command the devotion
that General BORNH inspired in his own
people, and it is not likely that he will
recapture for a non-racial party those
whom General BORNH himself could not
retain. He may, and very likely will, lose
more. He knows it; but he knows too
that the day of purely racial majorities is
past, and that the policy which he has
inaugurated is not only the right one, it
is the only one that can secure a working
majority in Parliament for any party.

The elections have given to General
SMUTS that working majority and afforded
proof to the world that on the great issue
of secession South Africa at heart remains
loyal to the honourable pact of peace
which followed the war of twenty years
ago.

The Right Rev. Bishop D. Poizoni
returned to the Colony on Sunday
evening.

The heaviest fall of snow experienced
in Yokohama for twenty years occurred
on the 3rd inst.

A memorial has been presented to the
two Houses of the Japanese Diet by over
170 Formosans asking for the establish-
ment of a Parliament in Formosa.

At a meeting of the subscribers to St.
George's Hall, at Penang, it was decided
to discontinue the practice of the mem-
bers of St. George's and St. Andrew's
societies inviting each other to the respec-
tive balls.

Influenza is said to be again rampant
in Japan. A report issued by the Central
Sanitary Board shows that from October
1st to January 31st the number of people
attacked by influenza was 31,838, and of
these 600 cases proved fatal. In Tokyo
11,680 cases, with 238 deaths, have been
reported since October 1st.

It has become the custom of the staff
of the Bank of Canton to hold a banquet
at the end of every year. Now, in view
of the famine the Peking bankers have
decided to donate the money earmarked
for the banquet, amounting to one thou-
sand and five hundred dollars, to the
Y.M.C.A. to spend on charitable works
in Peking.

Chung Sui Hoi, a broker, carrying on
business at No. 137, Queen's Road West,
has reported to the police that on Friday
his manager absconded with \$3,700.
Owing to the Chinese New Year holidays
his absence did not arouse suspicion.
However, when he did not make an
appearance at the beginning of a new
week, enquiries were made and it was
found that he had been gone for some
days.

The astronomical instruments which
were looted from Peking by the Germans
at the time of the operations against the
Boxers have been returned to China in
fulfilment of a condition of the Treaty
of Versailles. They reached Peking on
the 1st inst. Special delegates from the
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Educa-
tion were sent to Tientsin to supervise
the transportation of the instruments to
the capital.

An attempt at robbery has been reported
by a carpenter living in a matchbox at Sai
Tau, Kowloon City, who alleges that in
the early hours of Saturday morning,
he was awakened by someone breaking
open the door. Three unarmed men
entered; one attacked his mother while the
other two tried to remove a pair of gold
bangles from his wife's wrists. The com-
plainant called out "for help" and the
robbers ran away without stealing any-
thing.

A collision between a tram-car and a
motor-car took place in Queen's Road
near the Naval Yard, on Sunday, at a
time when there was much congestion
owing to the aviation display advertised
to take place in Happy Valley. The
motor-car was proceeding in the same
direction as the tram, and passed the
latter on the left side. The footplate of
the tram was knocked off. The chauffeur
did not stop. As a result of the accident
tramway traffic was suspended for some
time.

We regret to record the death of Mrs.
ANNA ERNESTINA DA ROCHA, an old and
respected member of the Portuguese com-
munity, who passed away at the Italian
Convent Hospital yesterday afternoon.
Mrs. Rocha came to the Colony in the
year 1868 and spent the best part of her
life here. Her late husband was a mem-
ber of the Civil Service and was at one
time an accountant of the General Post
Office. She leaves six sons, a daughter
and son-in-law, and several grand
children to mourn her loss.

The 2nd Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment
(the old 95th Foot, now at Hongkong) sent
to General Sir John Dunne, the Colonel
of the Regiment, who commanded the
80th for some 13 years, a cheque for £40
to purchase a suitable Christmas gift as
a token of their esteem and affection. In
expressing his heart-felt gratitude for
this proof of the battalion's regard for
a past leader, lasting for over 60 years,
Sir John Dunne writes that he "feels
that in his 80th year no personal gift
would give him so much pleasure as to
be permitted by the generous donors to
be a permanent part of his de-

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SINN FEIN TERRORISM.

SEVEN FIRES IN MANCHESTER.

LONDON, February 15th.

Seven mysterious fires took place in Manchester and the surrounding area last night. They are believed to have been the work of Sinn Feiners. Four fires occurred simultaneously in Manchester where it was discovered that the windows of big chemical, rubber and oil factories had been smashed and paraffin emptied on the contents. Fire Brigades were called out and timely prevented extensive damage. Two outbreaks took place simultaneously in Oldham, and one at Rochdale, where the fires were started in cellars of cotton mills. Considerable damage was done at Oldham. Two suspects were arrested.

The whereabouts of others are not known. There was one case in Manchester of an intimidated watchman who eventually escaped amid a shower of shots and gave the alarm.

BOMBAY STRIKES.

RAILWAYMEN COME OUT.

BOMBAY, February 14th.

Workmen on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, numbering 5,500, have struck and are demanding increased pay.

All postal and telegraph workers, who struck in September and have not already resumed, have now surrendered unconditionally to the Post Office authorities' demands.

CRICKET.

THE FOURTH TEST MATCH.

Melbourne, February 15th.

In the fourth test match England in their first innings scored 284 (Douglas 50). Australia replied with 267 for five wickets. (Bardsley 56; Collins 59; Gregory 67, not out; Armstrong 54, not out).

LATER.

Australia made 380 runs, Armstrong contributing 123 unfinished, and Gregory 77.

England, in the second innings, scored 123 for the loss of one wicket, Rhodes making 66 unfinished.

EARLIER CABLES.

COMMUNIST PLOT IN FRANCE.

SIMULTANEOUS RISING IN THREE COUNTRIES.

LONDON, February 14th.

Recent activity of the French police against Communists is producing sensational results. A Paris message states that police investigations have produced unmistakable evidence that the Communist movement extends throughout the country having its centre in Paris and secondary centres in Bordeaux, Marseilles, Lille, Brest and Toulouse. Branches are being organised everywhere, but so far many of them have a small list of members, mostly youths.

According to the *Liberte*, papers seized at the headquarters of the Federation of Young Communists revealed a plot for a simultaneous revolutionary movement in France, Italy and Spain on May 1st.

NEW DUTCH PORT.

GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS REGARDING CANALS.

Amsterdam, February 15th.

The Government has introduced a bill providing for the construction of a port near the village of Born, between Roermond and Maastricht, and of canals from Bond to Maastricht and for connecting the Born-Maastricht canal with the Maastricht-Liege canal. The cost is estimated at over 25,000,000.

ENGLISH GOLD SMUGGLED.

Marseilles, February 15th.

Customs officers discovered and confiscated eighty thousand francs worth of English gold coins aboard a French mail boat going to the Far East in possession of a member of the crew.

THE REPARATION QUESTION.

GERMANY WILL NOT SUBMIT TO DICTATION.

BERLIN, February 15th.

Herr Werth, the Minister of Finance, addressing the Chamber of Commerce, said the German Government was not going to London to submit to dictation. They were prepared to do their utmost because they felt morally obliged to assist reconstruction; therefore, they would submit reparation proposals to London. The nation must realise that payment must be made not from the national wealth but from work, and it was, therefore, questionable whether all the fruits of the revolution could be safeguarded. Work must be organised on a great scale. It was impossible for America to keep aloof when the world's economic forces were assembled at the Conference because plans would remain in the region of theories unless the whole economic world co-operated.

"FANTASTIC AND BASELESS FIGURES."

BERLIN, February 15th.

Speaking at Stuttgart on reparations, the Foreign Minister, Herr von Simons, declared that doubts regarding the Government's attitude owing to its acceptance of the invitation from London were unfounded. His declaration in the Reichstag held good. (Loud applause.) He deplored that neither Mr. Lloyd George, nor M. Briand, or Signor Stora had even tried to show how Germany could pay the enormous annuities demanded, but merely submitted absolutely fantastic and baseless figures. In regard to the future magnitude of German exports, German counter-proposals would show that Germany was taking her obligations seriously. Germany will take pains to make proposals which are practicable and meet the most urgent requirements of the Allies.

Herr von Simons declared that the Paris proposals were not practical. Annuities were not suitable as a basis of credit. The great international loan, which was required for the economic regeneration of Europe, was only possible if the many complicated stipulations of the Peace Treaty were replaced by simple and clear financial obligations. An agreement was also needed with regard to conditions under which Germany's exports could be augmented without gravely imperilling themselves as well as the industry of other countries. A 12 per cent. duty was the most unsuitable method. The industrial experts of the countries concerned should negotiate direct regarding the subject.

Herr von Simons alleged that the London conference was fixed for a date when the American Government was unable to intervene, and asserted that the Allies were pursuing a policy of strangulation, frustrating the German economic negotiations with the Eastern States. He concluded that the problem could only be tackled if, instead of ideas of punishment and competition, ideas of help and solidarity were placed in the forefront.

WHOLESALE THIEVING ON RUSSIAN RAILWAYS.

BOLSHEVIK COMMISSIONERS PARTICIPATING IN THE ROBBERIES.

HELSINKI, February 15th.

A telegram from Moscow gives illuminating details describing the conditions prevailing on the Russian railways, the disorganisation of which is not due to lack of combustible material but to wholesale thieving. Sufficient supplies have been sent from the coalfields, but whole trainloads disappear en route. All classes, even Bolsheviki Commissioners, are participating in the robberies.

WASHINGTON'S STATUE FOR LONDON.

LONDON, February 15th.

A site in Trafalgar Square has been chosen for the statue of George Washington, presented to Great Britain by the State of Virginia.

GERMAN SHIPPING.

BERLIN, February 15th.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd Shipping Company is doubling its present capital of twenty-five million marks.

WHY THE DOMINIONS DO NOT CUT THE PAINTER.

LESSONS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTION.

New York, February 15th.

The result of the South African elections has aroused much interest among the thinking classes of America. In some circles General Smuts's victory came as a surprise, to such an extent has the American public since the war been served by interested sources with stories tending to prove that the British Empire is in immediate danger of breaking up as a result of the alleged wishes of the Dominions to become independent. The *Wall Street Journal* urges its readers to study the lesson to be drawn from the elections. Especially it is important to remember that the ties binding the Empire are far stronger than the critics pretend. There are convincing reasons why the British self-governing Dominions do not cut the painter, notably because in all relations with foreign Powers, Canada, Australia and South Africa are in an incomparably stronger position than if independent. The exhilarating sport of twisting the Lion's tail has been lamentably overdone. It is well to remember that the Lion is still a complete and healthy animal with all the attributes of a Lion, plus an astonishingly good temper.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN FRANCE.

RELIEF MEASURES.

PARIS, February 15th.

In the Chamber, replying to Socialist questions regarding unemployment, M. Lacombe said the number of unemployed in receipt of relief was 47,000, of whom 39,000 are in Paris. The total number of unemployed was less than during the years 1914-19, but the crisis was greater owing to the difficulty of finding work. The Minister indicated that the first relief measures would be the reduction of the hours of labour, repatriation of unnecessary foreign workmen, and the concentration of workers in industrial centres.

PARIS, February 15th. Economic deflation is following its course quietly. Business is slack indeed, but credit is still unimpaired. The unemployed number about 120,000, throughout the whole of France. Business conditions are improving daily.—*Havas*.

TYPHUS IN NEW YORK.

SIX ATLANTIC LINERS IN QUARANTINE.

New York, February 15th.

Six Atlantic liners are quarantined with typhus aboard, mostly from Italy. The Health Commissioner announces that no vessel will in future be allowed to come within three hundred feet of the docks. The Federal authorities are preparing a disinfection and cleansing plant on Hoffman's Island. The local health authorities are also disquieted at the spread of sleeping sickness.

THE KWANGTUNG MINING AGREEMENT.

REPORTED REPUDIATION BY THE PEKING GOVERNMENT.

The following appears in a Peking contemporary:

With reference to the alleged conclusion of an agreement between the former Military Governor of Kwangtung, General Mu Yung-hsin, and the Anglo-Chinese Proprietary Syndicate of Hongkong for the exploitation and working of coal mines in twenty districts of Kwangtung province with British capital, the *Waichiao* has sent an official communication to the British Legation desiring to be informed of the truth of the report in the news-papers. The Foreign Office says that, in accordance with its previous announcement, the Peking Government will not recognize any contract or agreement signed by foreign firms or individuals with any of the South-western provincial governments or military leaders about mining or financial matters, and the British Minister is requested to ascertain the truth of the reported mining concession made by the Kwangsi leaders in Kwangtung, so as to prevent any loss on the part of the Anglo-Chinese Proprietary Syndicate, especially as it is reported that the British concessionaires have already deposited the sum of one hundred thousand dollars with the former Canton Government.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL"]

MYSTIC SHRINERS AT SHANGHAI.

100 NEW MEMBERS INITIATED.

SHANGHAI, February 15th.

Unique ceremonies were held in Shanghai for the first time in connection with the visit of the Mystic Shriners belonging to the order of the Nomad Oasis of Tacoma, Washington. The rites included a banquet. The initiation of nearly 100 new members was commenced at noon extending far into the night and embodying all the richness and beauty of the ancient order, culminating in a grand ball and banquet at the Astor House on Friday night.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL RE-ELECTED.

PAID CHAIRMAN WANTED.

SHANGHAI, February 15th.

The present Municipal Council has been re-elected. There was no contest.

A movement is afoot to appoint a paid chairman owing to the increasing arduousness of the duties. The community has been greatly relieved by Mr. Brooke Smith's withdrawal of his resignation.

A SHANGHAI SALVAGE AWARD.

SHANGHAI, February 14th.

The Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company has been awarded £15,000 by the American Court for the salvage of the barque *China Pu* which recently foundered off Gualala.

JAPANESE IN CHINA.

CONFERENCE OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, February 14th.

A conference of the united Japanese Chambers of Commerce in China was held for the first time in Shanghai. They pledged themselves to promote relations for trade in China and to favour the abolition of foreign concessions and an intensive campaign to win Chinese friendship.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RETURN OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDO-CHINA.

PARIS, February 15th.

M. Maurice Long, Governor-General of French Indo-China, is to return there on March 2nd from Marseilles on board the *Amazon*.—*Havas*.

AMERICAN-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

A BOLSHEVIK PLOT.

New York, February 15th.

It is reported from Vladivostok that a party of unknown men fired on five American bluejackets, one of whom was wounded. The Americans thereupon arrested three Russian officers. It is believed the attack was arranged with the object of straining Japanese-American relations.

FRENCH AIR ATTACHES FOR THE FAR EAST.

PARIS, February 15th.

An official decree is being prepared appointing Air Attaches to various capitals, including Tokio and Peking.

LONDON KENNELS.

Some of the best Poms and Pekingese in London (writes a correspondent in a London paper) have been, and still are, bred by a lady in a little newsagent's shop in Upper Marylebone-street. These are bad days for dog-breeding, as all experts know, for there is hardly any pedigree stock. For terriers and greyhounds, which used to be bred by the working men in big towns to a far greater extent than people realise, could not be bred, for a number of obvious reasons, during the war, and no one has taken up the work since. A further trial for breeders is that the export trade in high-bred dogs, particularly between this country and France, the United States, India, and the Central Empires, is now hedged round with so many new regulations and restrictions, that it is scarcely worth while carrying on. Yet this London breeder is still full of optimism for the future, and her kennels at the back of the shop are as noisy and as spotless as ever.

FLUCTUATIONS IN SILVER.

AN INTERESTING REVIEW.

As a consequence of the world shortage of silver, consequent upon a Chinese following an Indian demand, on February 11th silver was quoted at the astonishing figure of 80½d. per standard ounce for prompt and 87½d. for two months' delivery. The former represents over four times the record lowest quotation of 21 11-16d. in 1902. At 80½d. per standard ounce a shilling would have cost over 1s. 8½d. to coin! On the very day, however, before this record high figure was quoted the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice that a Bill would be introduced to lower the standard fineness (hitherto 925 parts in the 1,000) of silver coin in the United Kingdom and in His Majesty's Dominions, such as Australia, the West African Colonies, and other places where sterling coins of a nominal value similar to those of the United Kingdom passed current—to 800 parts in the 1,000 fine. So far as the use of silver in Europe for subsidiary coinage is concerned, this trenchant action on the part of the lending and most conservative financial country in the world was as "handwriting on the wall." Many other States could not fail to follow suit—those at any rate who were able to maintain silver coinage at all. Few European nations are at present in this condition. The Continent is flooded with scraps of paper or cardboard, representing as counters, currencies more or less depreciated from a nominal gold standard—while their respective mints are engaged actively in turning out enormous quantities of coins in nickel, iron, zinc, brass, and aluminium in substitution of or in addition to those usually struck in silver or copper. If Great Britain be content with coins—why use equally of silver and alloy—why use silver at all for circulating coin? is a natural query. The *raison d'être* of subsidiary coinage is that it should be representative of some fraction of the currency unit in a material difficult to forge. In this respect, pure nickel is ideal—cheap, hard, harbouring few microbes, and costly to manufacture.

THE UNCHANGING EAST. Let us direct our attention to the East, turning from the home of material wealth and the swift means of making it to that of enormous populations on the verge of famine and subject to periculous toll. No circulation of paper money on a large scale is possible here. Customs of centuries, and the necessity in the case of such poor folk of holding material wealth in a concise and portable form, have linked India and China to silver. To the East silver will continue to travel, at a price, but not at any price. Whilst the free import of gold was not allowed by the natives into India (this restriction was removed in 1920), the price paid for silver was not considered important to them, but when gold became obtainable they showed a preference at once for the yellow metal, and in a remarkable fashion set their own price upon it. The Government of India if it liked to fix, as it did this year, the legal tender value of the rupee to the sovereign as 10 to 1 could not prevent the people of India from dealing at 17 to 1, far in excess of the legal ratio—15 to 1—which had obtained since 1908. At some handsome figure they acquired gold offered for tender by the Government (prior to the removal of the import and export restriction) with eagerness, and when a free gold market was allowed they were for a while just as keen. By doing this they demonstrated that so far as India was concerned, the value of silver has risen too high, hence the demand for its manufacture into jewellery, etc., became poor. Before silver can again become welcome in the Indian bazaars, the price, as calculated in sterling, must fall; in other words, the ratio between the two metals must revert to figures more approximating those those which ruled before the war.

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION. In discussing the question of values we must keep in mind the depreciation of the currency pound. The fair average price of silver before the war was 27d. the standard ounce. Taking the American exchange at 3.40, the premium upon gold—that is to say, the depreciation of gold—was 33½ per cent.; add the currency pound is 33½ per cent. this proportion to 27d., and you obtain about 35d. as the present equivalent, that is, if conditions were the same. They are, however, not so. The world's annual output is nearer 195 than 220 million ounces, and of this total the United States is annexing annually 45 million ounces under the Pittman Act to replace silver out of the currency reserves sold to India in her need during the war, and for the time being at any rate, Mexico is reserving some proportion annually for coinage, being impelled to do so by the desire of her miners to be paid in the commodity which they themselves produce. Hence there is a smaller quantity of supplies at the moment as a set-off to the lessened—almost ceased—enquiry from the European mints. We must not forget, however, other sources of silver supply beside production—namely, the sale of demonetised coin from the Continent, and of plate turned into bullion at the high silver prices which have been current. In the days of the Civil War much splendid silver was sent into the melting pot in order to fill the Jacobite or the Commonwealth Treasury. During the war, silver, especially the last year or so, silversmiths and private individuals have parted with their heaviest silver articles, salvers and candelabra, etc., in order to fill their private treasuries with Bradburys and suchlike. The amount which has come into the market in 1920 from these unusual sources probably brought up the total supplies to little less than the pre-war output.

PRICE HALVED. As to the future we may reasonably anticipate an increase in the available supplies of silver. Mexican conditions are more stable, and instead of 75 million (Continued at foot of next column.)

LOCAL WEDDING.

CLEMO-TOLLAN.

A pretty wedding took place at the Cathedral yesterday afternoon, when Miss Elizabeth Whittaker Tolan, daughter of Mr. Duncan Tolan, of the China and Japan Telephone Co., was married to Mr. Frederick Charles Clemo, of the China Light & Power Co., Kowloon. A large number of friends attended.

The bride's dress was of white satin charmeuse and georgette, with net and pearl trimming. She wore a tulle veil, trimmed with pearl and orange blossoms and carried a bouquet of white and pink roses. She was given away by her father, and was attended by Miss Annie Tolan as bridesmaid, and by the Miss Lorna and Dorothy Tolan, and Edith Moses, as flower-girls. The bridesmaid wore a dress of apricot satin charmeuse, with cream lace, and carried a bouquet of tea roses. The flower girls carried baskets of sweet peas. Mr. Leslie Elwood was "best man." The Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle was the officiating clergyman.

A reception was held after the ceremony at Wiseman's Café.

TWO SOLICITORS ADMITTED.

AT THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, the Attorney-General, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., applied before His Lordship Mr. Justice H. H. J. Gompertz, for the enrolment as solicitors of Mr. Reginald Everard Webster and Mr. Francis George Vaux.

Mr. Kemp said that Mr. Webster was admitted to practise as a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England on February 4th, 1914. From September 18th, 1914, to November 29th, 1916, he saw active service with the Forces in France, and was ultimately discharged from the Army on May 10th, 1919, on account of ill-health caused by being wounded. The Attorney-General produced the customary legal documents.

Of Mr. Vaux, the Attorney-General said that Mr. Vaux was admitted in England to practise as a solicitor in 1919. He also served in the Army all through the war.

The Acting Chief Justice formally admitted and enrolled the two gentlemen. Mr. Webster joins the firm of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, and Mr. Vaux that of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist.

conditions she could, under favourable conditions, produce 50 per cent. more. Barmose production in the upward grade, more than sufficient to replace any possible falling-off in Canada. Moreover, if Russia and the East of Europe settle down to trade and confidence be restored, very large amounts of silver will be retrieved from the soil and other places of security, where it has been sequestered during the period that life and property failed to command official respect in India. In June, when, owing to delay in breaking in the method by which the U.S. Mint was to buy silver under the provisions of the Pittman Act, there was some apprehension that the intention was to relegate the repurchase to the Greek Kalends. When, however, the Mint actually commenced to buy, the price remained steady for some months. By the end of the year the amount bought by the U.S. Mint will approximate 25 million ounces. The poor monsoon in India adversely affected the price of silver; not only did it hinder imports of silver into that country, but it also kept the market in fear lest the intrinsic value of the rupee should exceed its nominal and silver rupees be exported and sold as bullion. Shipments of silver eventually took place, but mostly in the form of bars. The effect of a poor monsoon lasts for many months, and the possibility of India exporting silver in some form will last until the late Spring, 1921, when the weather prospects of the new year will begin to be discounted.

THE SPECULATIVE CHINESE.

Merchants dealing with China have had, and will probably continue to have, an anxious time. The Indian exchange is governed chiefly by trade. The case is somewhat different with China. The sterling value of Chinese money has been the sport of several uncertain factors, amongst which may be mentioned alterations in the production of the metal, demonetisation in Europe, the influence of the Pittman Act, and the cessation of civil strife in Mexico. To these must be added a speculative operation on the part of the Chinese, the direction of which was considerably assisted by optimistic views held in American quarters, interested in silver, as to the effect of purchases under the Pittman Act upon the world price of the metal. Many Chinese speculators anticipated the tael would rise to 15s., and backed their belief accordingly by entering into huge contracts for forward delivery. But they overlooked the fact that why silver rose so high was the great demand for Eastern commodities, and the consequent high prices therefor. Given lower prices for foodstuffs and other goods in the world markets, the price of silver—also a commodity—must follow suit. The movement of silver quotations to more normal figures in November proved the fact. The highest official quotation for the tael was 8s. 2d. on the 9th February, 1920, and for the rupee 2s. 6½d. on the 12th February, 1920. —*Glasgow Herald*.

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TSUSHIMA MARU	Tuesday, 15th Feb.
DELAGOA MARU	Wednesday, 16th Feb.

CAIRO & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YAMAGATA MARU	Sunday, 14th Feb.
TOYOAKA MARU	Sunday, 5th March

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU Tuesday, 15th Feb., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TAJIMA MARU	Tuesday, 15th February.
SADA MARU	Sunday, 20th Feb., at 11 a.m.
TOYOKI MARU	Monday, 21st February.
MIYORAN MARU	Wednesday, 23rd February.

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A PERSONAL SKETCH.

The Lord Chief Justice of England has accepted the most difficult position that a subject of the King can take in the present crisis of our Empire's history.

He has a record unparalleled in the history of our Chief Justices. During the war the whole history of his services has been written. The people know but little of the work that he did on his first visit to America. They know more of the work that he did as Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the United States. They know how brilliantly successful he was and how he was pressed to go there permanently. And that post had been a bed of roses in comparison to the task he has now set himself. The only motive that could have induced him to give up his high judicial office for a most exacting political position, magnificent though it be, is a strong sense of public duty.

Of course, the position is very different from when he went as Ambassador to America. He realised how leaders of the Bar and some of his brethren on the Bench had viewed the task he had set himself. The Lord Chief Justice should be outside such things. It was contrary to every principle of judicial administration that a judge should be engaged in affairs of State. The exigencies of the times were immaterial and irrelevant. He knew all this criticism, and he knew how things came to a head when he undertook to go as Ambassador to America. He was sensitive to that criticism as to which Sir Edward Carson observed that one would think there was no war on to listen to such talk and he was the one man for the job. That was the view of common sense, but it was not that of either common law or equity. Now the same wisecrackers are staggered with the contemplation of the prestige of the office of Lord Chief Justice being damaged by a possibility of failure in his future work. But fears of the future are tempered in legal and political circles by prospects of present preferment. There is a great game of musical chairs being played.

The post has been offered to one who is neither a superman, nor even a superior person. For if he is conscious of other defects, he is not less conscious of his own. To the public he was a successful lawyer who became Lord Chief Justice. Like others who have succeeded at the Bar, he made his name by being engaged in the affairs of men who, as a class, profess the most profound contempt for law and lawyers, the business men. When these get into touch with the leaders of the Bar they are surprised at the rapidity with which such men grasp the principles and details of a case, but they are often unmoved by the questions they are put before the why and wherefore can be enumerated. Then it all seems so plain to them that they are surprised that they never saw it before. Some of them then realise that you cannot run a nation as you do a business. The training that a successful leader at the Bar receives teaches him to know what he does not know and realise what he must know before he can define or develop his position in any matter. Of course, some successful lawyers are no good outside the law. But those who, like Sir Robert Horne or Mr. Shortt or Viscount Cave, have gone into other fields of life realise the value of this training. But when a man becomes a Judge of the High Court the attitude of mankind changes to him. He has become a being invested with enormous powers; he holds in his hands the power of life and death. Reverence and regard for his position is his due. He becomes the subject of an inarticulate enthusiasm which may run and ultimately be expressed in any direction. He may unconsciously use his position as to be come unbearable. I am perfectly certain that no High Court Judge, whatever his mannerisms may be, has ever been animated by anything but a desire to administer justice and mercy according. Some have been unable to lay aside their previous environment; others seem to have imagined that they have become beings of a superior order of humanity; others become, as some think, unduly loggish and patient lest an injustice should be done at their hands. If a man has passed through the ordeal of a High Court judgeship successfully he is very near being a great man.

How has Lord Reading passed the test? For dignity and courtesy, and ability to hold counsel to the point without in any way upsetting them, he has been unsurpassed. He has been generous to a fault in forgiving indiscretions, but he has known when to be severe. He has delivered lengthy summings-up in special jury cases, and that has been obviously due to a desire that the parties, especially the defaulting party, might not feel that every point had not been presented. This has led to over-elaboration in some cases. Those who heard him preside in appeals in the Military Service Act cases must have been struck with the patience he displayed and the reverent manner in which he dealt with cases when the appellants claimed to be holders of recognised dominations. These people had their peculiar faiths, it would have been so easy to laugh them out of court. They went away feeling that they had had a full and sympathetic hearing, and the task of government was rendered more easy.

While no man recognises more fully the need for pomp and ceremony at the proper time and place, no man is more averse to the theatrical in a court of justice. At the Casement trial it is known he was besieged with applications for seats. The only public seats allotted were for a few personal friends of the prisoner. Sergeant Sullivan, the eminent Irish counsel, was making his first appearance in an English court; the strain was too much for him to ask the Court to adjourn before his time; and the Lord Chief (Continued on foot of next column.)

SENATOR BORAH'S PLAN.
SMALLER NAVIES AND NO LEAGUE.

MR. DANIELS'S OBJECTION.

[BY "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, January 3rd.
The Senate Foreign Relations Committee spent two hours to-day on Senator Borah's resolution which requests the President to take up with Great Britain and Japan directly the question of a five-year agreement for a reduction in naval construction by 50 per cent. and then adjourned till Wednesday without a decision.

Admiral Coontz, the Chief of Naval Operations, painted a picture of the navies of the world and the programmes of various Governments, and Admiral Long, of the Naval War College, was also heard, but the general discussion was very brief. Senator Lodge, the Chairman, was not present on account of indisposition, and the only constructive suggestion made was for the inclusion of France and Italy in any naval reduction arrangement. Senator Borah, however, does not believe that this will be necessary.

It is growing daily clearer that the desire of the irreconcilables for some measure of disarmament—however sincere it may be—is not by any means the only motive force behind their present action. Much personal inquiry leads me to the conclusion that the Borah resolution is primarily part of their major strategy against the League of Nations. They believe that an agreement, such as Senator Borah contemplates, would destroy the only hitherto unassailable argument of those who cling to the League, or to some such vague "association" as Mr. Harding is now inwardly debating at Marion.

Since the presentation of his resolution in the Senate Senator Borah's mail has brought a great number of letters from groups and individuals—and notably from religious bodies—all over the country. Their general tenor is that, whereas the writers hitherto believed that only the League could prevent the continuance of the war-breeding armament race, and had opposed the irreconcilables as militarists, they now were inclined to see in the pre-occupation of the irreconcilables with disarmament a proof that the League was not indispensable to peace, and to come round to the opinion that the United States was better off without being tied to Europe.

The irreconcilables are sanguine that, if they can push through the reduction scheme now, they can cut the ground from under even the "association" plan. Without it they would have difficulty in securing their irreconcilability with the obvious popular wish that something should be done towards the reduction of the risk of war, but with it they can still harden their hearts against the League idea and face their constituents.

From the opposite camp Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, to-day stated that he had not so far been advised that President Wilson, contemplated the calling of any World Disarmament Conference. Commenting on the Borah resolution, Mr. Daniels added, "It would amount to nothing less than another alliance, for the nations concerned would still wield the balance of power of the world. It would be reasonable to expect that the remaining nations would soon form an entente, and we should soon have a condition identical with that which caused the world war."

THE 100-MILE GUN.

SATISFACTORY TRIALS.

On the Vivignis artillery practice ground near Liege fresh experiments have been made with the new "Turbo" cannon invented by the French officer, Lieutenant Delamarre-Maze. The inventor claims that his gun will have three times the range of Big Bertha. The gases liberated by the explosion give a continuous acceleration like the steam in a turbine, imparting to the shell a velocity hitherto unattained. The recoil has been considerably reduced. In the trials an Italian explosive was used.

The trials were judged to be very satisfactory.

Justice, realising how near he was to a nervous breakdown, sent him a kindly note. Kindly compassion, a stern sense of justice and a dignified administration of the law have been the hall-marks of his judicial career.

I wonder how many realise that when he went out to America as Ambassador the belief in official circles was that France was bearing the whole burden of the war, with Italy and ourselves some way off as equal secondaries. In a few weeks things were in their proper perspective. He had put his cards on the table. There was that frank open dealing that commands confidence. But while he can arrive at decision rapidly, he will not be rushed. He insists on getting a knowledge of every point of view. He can grasp a point at once. He can explain the point on which he wants information with admirable brevity and lucidity. From those under him, whatever their position, he can get any amount of work, because he knows how to make a command a request, and how to thank anyone for what he does. He can correct and forgive mistakes, but they must not be repeated. He can invite criticism; and no one is quicker to adopt a suggestion that is well founded, even if it is against his preconceived views. He is no opportunist. He is far-sighted and far-seeing, and having once made up his mind on a line of policy he will pursue it. He goes to his high office with the highest prestige as a Lord Chief Justice and Ambassador. The Chancellors of Europe and the statesmen of America know his worth. Those who know the East may be thankful that a man of such experience and breadth of view undertakes a task of magnitude unprecedented in the history of the East.

INDO-CHINA**STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KWAISANG"	Tues. 15th Feb. 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	Fri. 18th Feb. 10 p.m.
HONGKONG via HOIHOW	"LOKSANG"	Fri. 18th Feb. 9 a.m.
MANILA	"CHONGSANG"	Fri. 18th Feb. 9 a.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHONGSANG"	Fri. 18th Feb. 10 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Thurs. 16th Feb. 10 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Rangoon and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric lights and carry a full complement of crew.

SHANGHAI LINE—Shanghai approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze River ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when convenient.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Waihai and Ching.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "KWAISANG" will be despatched on or about Tuesday, Feb. 15th, for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET.

TENHAM, MADRAS, and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone No. 214.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
M/V. "GLEN SANDA"	10th Feb.
M/V. "GLEN APP"	25th Feb.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Discharge
M/V. "GLEN TARA"	about 1st Mar.	GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

M/V. "GLEN TARA" about 1st Mar. GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.**The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.**

Tel. No. 21 sub 5 or 23 and 2896.



Cable Address: Kawasaki, Kobe.
Bentley's A.R.O. 5th Ed.
Send Scott's Codes.

Telephone: Sansui
2844, 2322.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA
(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)
CAPITAL PAID-UP ¥20,000,000

President: Mr. T. KAWASAKI
Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA
Managing Director: Mr. MATSUOKA

(The Company has on hand a Large Number of)

NEW CARGO STEAMERS
ALWAYS READY FOR
CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet—
Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.
And under the Company's management—
Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.
Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.
(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the
KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA
No. 1, Bunko, Kobe.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to 'HRAIR' DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CAIRO, SUEZ and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agent."ELLERMAN" LINE.
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG ... s.s. "FOYLE" ... 28th February.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Messrs. J. & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On 15th Feb. Noon.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SHANTUNG"	On 15th Feb. Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 15th Feb. 3 P.M.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"TIENTSIN"	On 16th Feb. 10 A.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"LINAN"	On 16th Feb. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"KWEILIN"	On 17th Feb. Noon.
TIENTSIN	"KWANGSE"	On 18th Feb. Noon.
SHANGHAI and TIENTSIN	"SUZYANG"	On 21st Feb. 8 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Northern China. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOW
AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAILOONG"	... Capt. W. Cooper	WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11th, at 12 Noon.
"HAILOONG"	... Capt. A. E. Stewart	SUNDAY, Feb. 20th, at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer & Discharge	Sailing Date
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"CORDILLERE" ... 10,000 ...	On or about 22nd Feb.
	"CHILLI" ... 10,000 ...	On or about 18th Mar.
MARSEILLE via SAIGON, HINGA, FOK, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, SUEZ, FORT SAID	"ARMAND BEHIO" ... 10,000 ...	On or about 20th Feb.
	"PORTHOIS" ... 20,000 ...	On or about 18th March

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—H. BODENFUSCH.
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.
APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CHINA, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA.

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DUNERA"	5,400	15th Feb. noon	Spore, Colombo, & Bombay.
"HIMALAYA"	7,000	17th Feb.	London via Ports.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	4th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DIBOUTA"	8,400	8th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"ALFORD" (Cargo)	5,300	18th Mar.	do.
"KARMALA"	9,000	18th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	9,000	25th Mar.	do.
"NANKIN"	7,000	1st Apr.	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South).

"TAKADA" ... 7,000 ... 16th Feb. 1 p.m. ... Calcutta via Spore & B'goon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"KANOWNA"	7,400	16th Feb. Noon	Sandakan, Thursday Island.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	9th Mar.	Cebu, Townsville, Brisbane.

Calls at Iloilo & omits Sandakan.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"ALFORD"	5,300	18th Feb.	Japan via Shanghai
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	21st Feb.	Japan direct
"KASHMIR"	9,000	22nd Feb.	Shanghai & Japan.
"KARMALA"	9,000	23rd Feb.	Shanghai & Japan.
"TAKADA"	7,000	23rd Feb.	Shanghai & Kobe.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Electric Interchangeable.
1st Class Passengers may travel by B.I.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets. Singapore to Calcutta.
All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Customs for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gossard & Dorells, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Steamer.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

SHUNKO MARU ... Friday, 16th March.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS.

DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.

SEATTLE MARU ... Tuesday, 17th Mar.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

SIAM MARU ... Beginning of March.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

SEISEN MARU ... Sunday, 8th Mar.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Japan. Fortnightly passenger service touching at intermediate ports in Japan, taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

AFRICA MARU (call Manila) ... Monday, 23rd Feb.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan, Port, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

AMAZON MARU ... Beginning of March.

NEW ORLEANS LINE.

HAMBURG MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd Feb.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

KEHLUNG via SWATOW & AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Fishoon Office.

KAIJO MARU ... Sunday, 20th Feb.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOI.

SOBU MARU ... Wednesday, 16th Feb.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. TAKAHARA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia Lv. Hongkong for Australia

"CHANGSHA" ... 18th Mar. ... 17th Feb. 4 p.m.

"TAIWAN" ... 18th Mar. ... 18th Mar.

These Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australia, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For Freight and passage apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, THE ISLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
"FUBUKI MARU"	8,000	Feb. 20th
"KOROMA MARU"	20,000	March 7th
"SHIBUKI MARU"	20,000	March 19th
"SHINKO MARU"	20,000	April 27th

Calling at Dairen instead of Nagasaki.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

via JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINAS

CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

Through by TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE to BUREN ALBA.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
"HEIYO MARU"	18,700	Feb. 15th
"ANYO MARU"	18,700	March 15th
"HAYO MARU"	18,700	April 8th
"SHIYO MARU"	14,000	May 12th

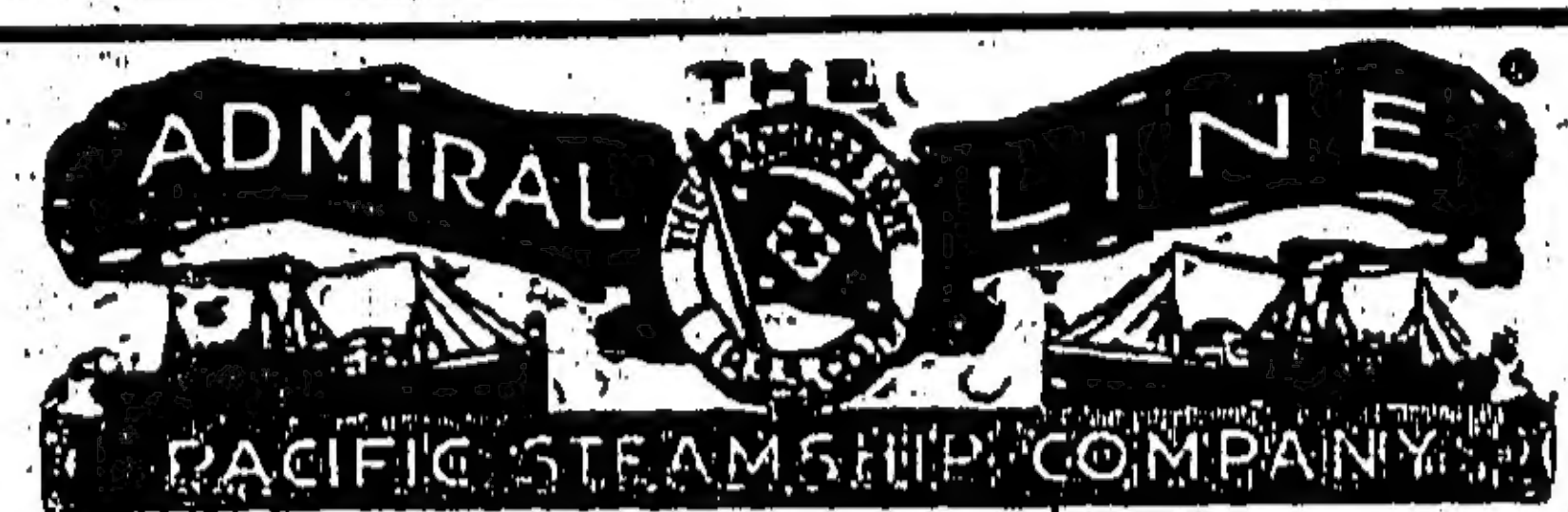
For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailing, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,
King's Building.

Agents at Canton:

Messrs. T. H. GRIFFITH, LTD.

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TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, & VANCOUVER

(Calling at Shanghai, Dairen and Japan Ports)

"ELDRIDGE" ... About Feb. 25th.

"WHEATLAND MONTANA" ... About March 15th.

"CITY OF BOKANE" ... About March 21st.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Kobe and Yokohama).

"PAWLET" ... About Mar. 7th.

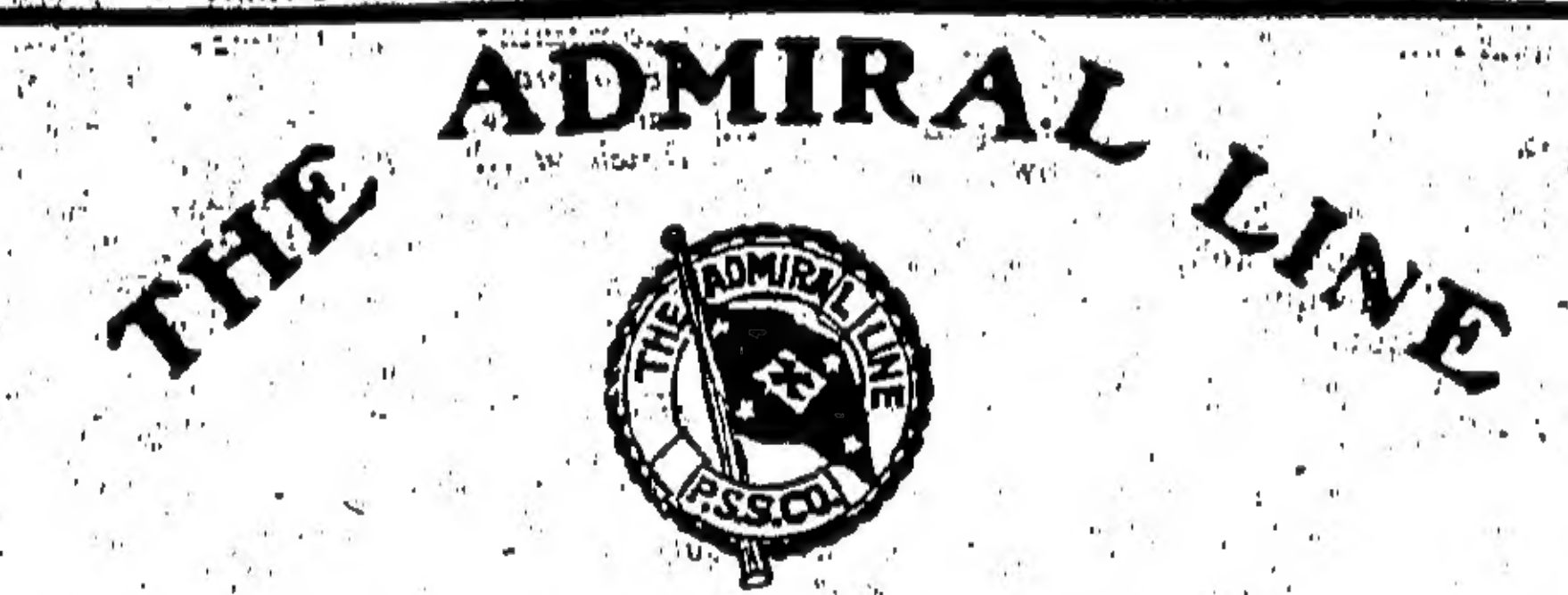
"COAKET" ... About April 4th.

Through bills of lading issued to Overland Ocean points.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478. FINE FLOOR, HOTEL MANSIONS, 71.



THE PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

To & From

SAIGON—SINGAPORE—SUMATRA

JAVA PORTS.

OPERATING THE FOLLOWING U.S.S. STEAMERS

LAKE FARBAR	... February 10th.
GLYMONT	... March 10th.
LAKE ONAWA	... March 20th.
CADARETTA	... March 25th.

Through bills of lading issued to all United States, Pacific Coast and Overland Points.

For full Particulars and Rates, Apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

5th FLOOR HOTEL MANSIONS BUILDING.

Tel. Add.: ADMIRALINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama,

S.S. "SCHODACK" ... about Feb. 25th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.,

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478

AGENTS

5th Floor

HOTEL MANSIONS.

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CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

For AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"VICTORIA" ... February 18th.

"GABO" ... February 22nd.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.,

Agents,

112, Connaught Road Central.

